# The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY JANUARY 23, 1908. NO 4.



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## Krickbaum Ousted.

### Judge Evans Throws Out the Mifflin Vote and Declares Hughes Associate Judge

### THE OPINION IN FULL.

On Monday morning Judge Evans read an opinion in the Associate Judge contest, in which he threw out the vote of Mifflin township, and declared Geo. M. Hughes, republican, the duly elected Associate Judge in place of William Krickbaum. In answer to a question from Fred Ikeler, Esq. Associate Judge Yeager said he concurred with Judge Evans. The following is the opinion in full :

"The petition of George M. Hughes was filed in this case on the 4th day of December, 1907, to contest the election of William Krickbaum, to the office of Associate Judge for the county of Columbia. At the general election held on the 5th day of November, 1907, in said county, an Associate Judge was elected. On the canvass of the returns by the judges, it appears that William Krickbaum received 3043 votes, and that George M. Hughes received 3012 votes.

"The petition alleges that 107 votes were cast for William Krickbaum, and that thirty-nine votes were cast for George M. Hughes in Mifflin township at said election, and that all the votes cast at said election in Mifflin township were illegal and void and should not be counted for either Krickbaum or Hughes in computing the election returns of Columbia county; that if the votes case at said election in Mifflin township were not counted, George M. Hughes would have received 2973 votes and that William Krickbaum would have received 2936 votes; that George M. Hughes received a majority of the legal votes cast for Associate Judge in Columbia county at the election held November 5, 1907.

"The objection to the vote counted for Mifflin township is: That the legally elected judge of election was not permitted to take part in holding the election, and that a usurper acted as judge in holding said election.

"From the petition, answer and testimony we find the following facts :

"1. That at the February election, 1907, in said district of Mifflin township, A. E. Johnson was duly elected as the judge of election, to serve for the ensuing year.

"2. That at the next following election in said district, to wit, the June primary election, the said A. E. Johnson did not attend, and that, thereupon, one of the inspectors appointed Whitney Hess, as the judge of election in the place of Johnson, and who, after being sworn, acted as judge during said June primary election.

"3. That on the morning of the general election held in said township on the 5th day of November, 1907, before the polls were opened, the said A. E. Johnson appeared at the regularly appointed place for holding the election in said township, and demanded to be sworn in as the regularly elected judge of election.

"4. That the other election officers refused to administer the oath to the said A. E. Johnson, and further refused to allow him to sit upon said election board, and perform the duties enjoined upon him as the regularly elected judge of the election board for said district.

"5. That the said A. E. Johnson persisted in demanding his right to sit as one of the said election board, but notwithstanding his demand Whitney Hess was sworn in as judge of election by the minority inspector, and then, said Whitney Hess and the other members of the board, proceeded to conduct the election without Johnson, and received the votes cast at said polling place, counted and made return of the same without the said Johnson participating therein.

"6. That Whitney Hess acted as judge of the general election held in Mifflin township November 5, 1907; that he was not the regularly elected judge of election for said Mifflin township; that he was not appointed judge of election to hold the November election, 1907, in said Mifflin township; that there was no vacancy in the office of judge of election in Mifflin township on the morning of November 5th, 1907, A. E. Johnson, the regularly elected judge of election, being present at the time of opening the polls demanding his right to participate in receiving, counting and return of the votes cast at said polling place.

"7. That the election returns from Mifflin township for said election show that 107 votes were cast for William Krickbaum for Associate Judge and that thirty-nine votes were cast for George M. Hughes for Associate Judge.

On the part of the respondent it is contended that the vote of Mifflin township cannot be thrown out, (1) Because the action of Whitney Hess, as judge, was not in fraud of the rights of either candidate; neither was his appointment fraudulently obtained, nor did his action, or the action of the board in allowing him to sit, change, alter or even render uncertain a single vote cast at the election; (2) Because Whitney Hess, holding and claiming to hold by virtue of a valid appointment at the June primary was acting under color of title, and was therefore, as respects third persons, the de facto judge of election, and his acts as such are binding on the contestants and respondent.

"On the part of the contestants it is contended that because the election in Mifflin township was held by a judge of election who was not legally elected or legally appointed the return of votes cast at that poll, is illegal and cannot be counted.

"The holding of elections within this commonwealth is governed by the constitution and statute. Section 14 of the Act of Assembly, approved July 2, 1839, P. L. 519, reads as follows: "The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections for electors of president and vice president of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the inspectors and judges elected as aforesaid, and by clerks appointed as in hereafter provided."

"Article 8, Section 14 of the Constitution of 1874, provides: That 'District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens.'

"The Act of January 30, 1874, P. L. 39, provides 'That at the election to be held on the third Tuesday of February, and at the election annually thereafter, there shall be elected in each election district in the state * * * *, one person as judge and two inspectors.'

"The act of May 5, 1897, P. L. 38, provides that 'in all election districts where a vacancy exists by reason of the disqualification of the officer, or by removal, resignation, death or other cause, in an election board heretofore elected or appointed, or that may hereafter be elected or appointed, the judge or judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper court, upon proof furnished that such vacancy or vacancies exist, shall at any time before any general, municipal or special election, appoint competent persons, who shall be of good character, and known in the district where the vacancy occurs, to fill said vacancy or vacancies to conduct the election in said districts.'

"Section 15 of the Act of July, 1839, and Article 8, Section 2, of the Constitution, provides that "the inspectors and judges, chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each year.'

"Section 16 of the Act of 1839, provides: that in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place.'

"It is provided in Article 8, Section 1, of the Constitution of 1874, as one of the qualifications of a voter, that 'he shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.'

"Judge Simonton in delivering the opinion of the Court in Sanner and Rowe, Nominations 21 County Court Reports, 43, decided that where the rules of a political party provided for the method of electing judges of election to conduct a primary election that the rules of the party must be complied with and only those judges of election, elected in compliance with the rules were competent to conduct such election and where the election in any precinct was conducted by an usurper or person not authorized by the rules of the party to conduct such election the return from the district should be thrown out and not counted. In this case, the return from Ogle precinct was thrown out and not counted, because the election was not held by the legal judge of election. His place had been usurped, and the election was not held by the legal officer. The throwing out and not counting the vote from Ogle precinct nominated Koontz. Had the election been held by legal officer in Ogle precinct, the vote would have been counted, and Sanner would have been nominated instead of Koontz. The voters from Ogle precinct were disfranchised because of the act of those who counselled the usurpation as well as those who actually usurped the place of the legal judge of election.

"In Yonkin's contested election case reported in 2 County Court Reports at page 550 upon the face of the returns Yonkin appeared to be elected Associate Judge, but by throwing out and not counting the vote for Laporte township, Strong was elected. The reason for throwing out the vote from Laporte township was that the voters from the township cast their votes at a polling place situate in the Borough of Laporte, instead of a polling place situate in the township of Laporte.

Judge Sittser in delivering the opinion of the Court says: "The evidence is undisputed that this polling place, viz: the house of Russell Karns, is within the borough. These votes then being cast outside of the election district of Laporte township can they be counted? Since the cases of Chase vs. Miller, 41 Pa. 419 and McNeill's case 111 Pa., 235, we cannot regard it as an open question.

The votes returned from Laporte township were thrown out and not counted, and the certificate of election awarded to Strong. Had the votes from Laporte township been counted and not thrown out Yonkin would have been awarded the certificate of election. The voters from Laporte township were disfranchised because they voted in the wrong precinct.

"In Connell's nomination reported in 27 County Court Reports, page 306 the nomination was set aside because of non compliance by the election officers, with the first section of the Act of June 29, 1881, P. L. 128, which requires the judges, inspectors and clerks of primary elections to take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation in the form prescribed by the act.

"Judge Weiss in delivering the opinion of the Court says: 'The act is mandatory, and its provisions

Continued on page 5.

### A RETROSPECT.

Col. J. G. Freeze, President of the Columbia County Bar Association, had been selected by the committee to act as toastmaster at the first annual banquet of the bar, held at the Central Hotel on December 31st. Owing to the death of Mrs. Freeze he was not present. Before her illness he had prepared some remarks for the occasion, and the following extract is of such historical interest that we have requested it for publication:

"It is now nearly one hundred years since the County of Columbia was organized, having been cut off from Northumberland county March 22, 1813. We were made a part of the Middle district of the Supreme Court and a part of the eighth Judicial District of the Common Pleas. Hon. Seth Chapman was at that time President Judge of the District, and presided over our courts. He was appointed from Bucks county in 1811 and remained on the bench until October 10, 1833. It used to be said of the Judges in those days, that few died, and none resigned—but Judge Chapman did resign. He remained in Northumberland and died there in 1835.

It is needless to remark that none of us ever saw Judge Chapman.

He was followed by Ellis Lewis, who was later transferred to Lancaster, was elected to the Supreme Court and in regular order succeeded to the position of Chief Justice. He was ten years on the bench of Columbia county; and in my school boy days at the Danville Academy, I saw him on the bench frequently; and, with the exception of Judge Donnel who died in 1844, I saw and knew and practiced before every Judge from that time to the present. It is a list of distinguished men, among whom were two who reached the Supreme Bench, two were in Congress, and one, Governor of the Commonwealth.

Danville was made the county seat at the organization of the county, and after a long struggle it was changed to Bloomsburg in November 1847, and the first court was held here in January 1848.

The old lawyers of Columbia county residing at Danville were Alem Marr, Robert C. Grier, Ebenezer Greenough, (for a short time,) George A. Frick, Legrand Bancroft, John Cooper, Joshua W. Comly and John G. Montgomery.

The first Associate Judges I ever saw on the bench were William Donaldson of Danville, and George Mack of the upper end; they were appointed in 1840, and were succeeded by Samuel Oakes and Stephen Baldy, and a long list which I need not enumerate nor name.

Jacob Eyerly was the first Prothonotary I ever saw at the desk. He served from January, 1830 to January, 1836 by appointment, and then by election from 1839 to 1863 consecutively, twenty-four years.

The first real live sheriff I ever saw, was John Fruit of Jerseytown, commissioned October 30, 1840.

When I add to these few, but I hope, interesting reminiscences, the fact, that on the 19th of April, 1908, I will have been sixty years at the bar, and that all except about half a dozen of the gentlemen before me, were born since my admission; I need not add anything further to the ancient history of the Bar of Columbia County."

### BROTHERS DIE SAME DAY.

Orange S. Brown, proprietor of the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin*, and postmaster of that city, died there in a hospital on Tuesday morning. He had been in ill health for several years. He was one of the most prominent and substantial citizens of Williamsport and will be greatly missed.

The deceased was a brother of Mrs. H. H. Grotz of this town, and was unmarried. Mr. and Mrs. Grotz went to Williamsport on Tuesday.

By a strange coincidence another brother, Alfred S. Brown, whose home was in Wellsville, N. Y. died on the same day, at nearly the same time. Mrs Grotz was preparing to leave for Wellsville on Tuesday, when she heard of the death of her other brother at Williamsport. Truly afflictions never come singly. Mrs. Grotz has the sympathy of her many friends in this double visitation.

The Car shops have an order for 50 mine cars.


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### LICENSE COURT.

The license court sat on Monday, and all old licenses where no change was made in the proprietor, were granted, except that of Mrs. Sue Gruver at Espy, which was held under consideration. On motion of William Chrisman, Esq., a hearing was fixed for February 3rd.

The first case called was that of William Derr asking for a hotel license at Forks. Several witnesses were called who testified to the good character of the applicant, and the necessity for the house, and a half dozen others said there was no necessity for it.

The next cases heard were those of A. M. Harvey for hotel at Jerseytown, Andrew Sedusky for wholesale license at Aristes, Freeman Yeager for restaurant in Centralia, new men for old houses.

The new cases were then heard, and included the applications of O. A. Bishop for hotel in Berwick; Bloomsburg Brewing Co., wholesale, in Bloomsburg; Berwick Brewing Co., wholesale, Berwick; Geo. E. Clemens, restaurant, West Berwick; Patrick Delaney, hotel, West Berwick; Martin Gutosky, hotel, West Berwick; Jacob D. Keiper, hotel, West Berwick; John J. Lee, hotel, Bloomsburg, Main street at B. & S. Railroad; John Pavavsky, hotel, Briarcreek township; Bartel Brewing Co., wholesale, Bloomsburg; H. B. Williams, hotel, Briarcreek; Henry Schlonger, hotel, West Berwick; Henry Schonberger, hotel, Briarcreek.

On Tuesday the following cases were heard: Joseph Samley, hotel, West Berwick; N. Saracino, hotel, West Berwick; W. D. Mausteller, hotel, Pine township, an old stand.

The case of Geo. W. Wright, an applicant for restaurant license in the Bloomsburg Opera House block, was next heard. M. Flaherty, C. W. Brink, James Heddens, and Geo. Hutchison testified as to the necessity of the place and character of the applicant.

On Wednesday afternoon the court disposed of all of these cases.

Seven new applications were granted as follows: Henry Schoenberger, for hotel in Briar Creek; George E. Clemens, for restaurant in West Berwick; A. O. Bishop, for hotel in Berwick; Nick Caracino, for hotel in West Berwick; Bartel Brewing Company, storage in Bloomsburg; William Derr, for hotel at Forks; John J. Lee, for hotel in Bloomsburg, corner Main street and B. and S.

All other applications for new licenses were refused including the Grand restaurant in the opera house block.

All new applications for old stands were granted.

At a meeting of the vestry of St. Paul's Church on Tuesday evening, the resignation of J. G. Wells as secretary was accepted, and A. W. Duy was elected in his stead. Mr. Wells' frequent absence from town and inability to attend the meetings was the reason for his declining to serve longer.

Lafayette Creasy, an old and well known resident of this county, died at the home of his daughter in Wilkes-Barre on Wednesday morning, aged nearly 79 years. His entire life was spent in this county mostly in Center township. Since 1893 he had lived in Bloomsburg. His wife and three children survive him. The funeral will be held on Friday, with burial at Willow Grove.

### QUARANTINE.

#### Regulations Under the New Law.

Under the new quarantine law now in effect in Pennsylvania, red cards will be put up at houses where diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles exist, and the period of quarantine will be longer than formerly. For chicken pox, mumps and whooping cough white cards are to be put up by the health authorities. Typhoid fever will also be placarded with a white card. The time of quarantine in cases of diphtheria is now twenty-one days and thirty days' exclusion from school after illness or a total of fifty-one days. Heretofore the period of quarantine was two weeks where anti-toxin was used and three weeks where it was not applied, with ten days out of school after recovery. The time of quarantine in cases of scarlet fever is forty-two days and thirty-two days' absence from school after recovery, a total of seventy-two days. Under the old rules the quarantine remained effective thirty days. When children of a family where contagion breaks out are taken to the homes of near relatives so as not to be exposed to the disease of the person ill the places where they remain must be placarded for fourteen days and the children kept out of school fourteen days. Formerly no cards were put up and the children were permitted to go to school in about ten days if they presented a certificate from the family physician that the time for the development of the contagion had expired.

### Nearly 1500 Died With Measles.

Measles killed 1,463 persons in Pennsylvania during the year 1907, according to the records kept by the bureau of vital statistics of the State department of health. Of these 1,240 were under five years of age.

During the month of December alone in this past year there were reported to the State department of health 2,307 cases of this disease which annually kills about two and one-half times more children than scarlet fever and yet continues to be regarded by so many people with comparatively little concern.

"How to make the public appreciate the really serious danger of measles and get them to observe precautions to prevent the spread of the disease is about the hardest problem in educational sanitary work that I have encountered," said State Health Commissioner Dixon recently.

"A scarlet fever case in a neighborhood seems to strike terror to every mother's heart. If quarantine regulations are broken by the members of the infected household our health officers receive immediate complaints from other parents in the vicinity who are fearful that the disease may be transmitted to their own little ones. This is natural and right, for scarlet fever is a dangerous disease. But if we could get mothers to be equally concerned in keeping their children from the infection of measles we might save many a home from the sorrow of an infant grave."

Charles Battaglia, former hotel proprietor, labor contractor and perhaps the best known personage in the foreign section of West Berwick, spent Thursday night in the West Berwick lockup after his arrest on a charge brought by his daughter Angilina Battaglia, who claimed her father was abusing his entire family and her in particular.

On Friday morning he gave bail for his appearance at court.

# THE EMANCIPATION OF MISS SERENA.

By A. M. Davies Ogden.

Miss Serena Bradford, sitting in thoughtful perplexity before the pretty rosewood desk in her sunny den, and accustomed frown ... ering the forehead still smooth and white as a girl's, despite the coronet of silvery hair which added a touch of distinction to the erect little figure, looked tentatively up at the portrait which hung just above. Should she?

The portrait stared back in dignified disapproval and Miss Serena hesitated. Invite an artist, a mere painting man to her house? It was against all the traditional early Victorian ideas with which her youth had been imbued. Hitherto, during Miss Serena's narrow, well-ordered life, never had she dreamed of questioning the propriety of those ideas. Yet—Eleanor.

Eleanor, wayward, teasing lovable Eleanor, whose arrival, fluttering the innocent household had brought to it a new element at once disturbing and inspiring, a sense of wider possibilities, of more vivid perceptions, Eleanor cared for this man. Indeed, it was because of her caring that the girl had been sent to Miss Serena now, her people hoping that perhaps a change of scene might effect a cure.

But what complicated matters was that Lyttleton himself was also here. Only yesterday Eleanor had come to her aunt and told her that he had taken a studio up town. "I did not know that Bert was intending to live in New York," the girl had said, loyal gray eyes gazing straight into Miss Serena's blue ones. "It was last summer at the Page's that I met him. His home is in the West. Of course I shall not try to see him. But if I should —," and for a second the clear eyes dropped, then she lifted them again. "I certainly cannot promise that I will not speak," she ended, honestly. Her aunt gave a throb of sympathy.

"Do you—do you care so much, then," she questioned timidly.

"Care!" flashed back the girl. ... meeting Miss Serena's tender, ...dering gaze ,the brave little ...th quivered. "Yes," she said ...ply, "I care."

...nd now in the morning's mail ... come a note leaving vacant a ...an's place for next week's dinner, and Miss Serena, the memory of that wistful quiver still upon her, was thrilled to a daring impulse. Why not ask this Lyttleton and judge for herself? Her opinions carried great weight with the girl's people. Was it not indeed her duty to invite him? And, all the while, under these reasons, with which she thought to convince herself, deep down in the gentle heart glowed, newly stirred, the old primitive, unquenchable flame of desire for romance, color, passion; the instinct which leads all mankind to love a lover and to help him; and, deeper, obscurer yet, the vivid curiosity of the lonely woman to whom the priceless revelation had been denied. Miss Serena, took a sheet of paper, wrote her letter, stampd it and sent it off before she could change her mind.

The deed once accomplished, reaction set in, and for a week Miss Serena shivered at the thought of the awful thing she had done.

But when, on the night of the dinner, Eleanor, straight and slim in her white frock, a green wreath set among the masses of her bronze hair, entered the fragrant, flower-filled drawing-room, Miss Serena all at once felt herself abundantly justified. Manifestly it was but the child's due. Miss Serena clad herself in a dainty brocade, her soft cheeks pink with suppressed eagerness under the girl's quick little kiss, was fairly a-quiver with excitement. What would he be like?

The guests were arriving. They were mostly elderly married couples, friends of Miss Serena's; Eleanor, gracious and smiling moved among them, striving dutifully to be entertaining. Suddenly the sound of a man caused her to start. Could she have heard aright? Miss Serena's voice summoned her.

"Eleanor, my dear, I have just been telling Mr. Lyttleton how good he was to come to us thus informally," her aunt was saying.

The girl, flushed and confused, came forward looking from her aunt to the man. Miss Serena smiled.

"You know Mr Lyttleton, I think," she said, gently. Surprises were odious, was her reflection; she had not realized how hard it would be for the girl. Eleanor, murmuring something inaudible, held out a hand, which the man took awkwardly enough. Miss Serena watching, felt her compunction deepen.

"He is embarrassed, too. And quite natural," she thought, benevolently surveying the long, lean figure clad in ill-fitting evening clothes. A red carnation decorated the lapel of his coat. Miss Serena put down her lorgnette with a sigh.

"Curious-looking person. Dresses like an artist, I suppose. One could hardly be surprised that Eleanor's people are not pleased. Well, I must try and discover wherein his attraction lies. Eleanor, why, where is Eleanor?' noting the girl's disappearance. But Eleanor, her eyes brilliant, her lips parted, had already slipped back into the room, and the next moment the butler had flung back the portieres.

The laws of curiosity demanded it, and for some time Miss Serena listened patiently to the great—but dull—scientist seated at her right hand. It was for him that the thoughts were all with the man whom she had contrived to place on her left. He sat there, quietly gazing about him in evident admiration, making no attempts to converse with the woman whom he had taken out. Miss Serena felt rather discouraged. He might be a rising artist, but he was to her an entirely new type. How could she effect a sympathetic relation with him, find the real man; on what common ground could they meet? Yet for Eleanor's sake she must try. She turned to him with her kindliest smile.

"I see that you are watching Miss Hull," she began, "but I want to take you to myself this evening." The man smiled back.

"I am mighty glad to get the chance to talk to you," he answered sincerely, and his voice had a pleasant ring that suited Miss Serena's ear. "You see," indicating the glittering, pink table, the multiplicity of forks, "this kind of thing is kind of new to me. But I think it's great," he added, with a whimsical appreciation of his own frankness. Miss Serena looked at him with more approval. She liked honesty and candor. But what was she to talk about?

"How do you find the United Workers?" she said at a venture, mentioning the fine, newly completed building, where Lyttleton had taken his studio.

"I understand that you have just come there."

Never had Miss Serena so enjoyed herself.

For years her principal interest had been the United Workers. Time, money and thought had been lavishly poured upon it, and the success wrested from adversity was to her as a personal, dear triumph. And here at last was someone to whom the subject was equally familiar; who knew its branches and ramifications in other cities; here was sympathy, co-operation. Miss Serena's eyes shone, her pretty color grew pinker with excitement. And there had been people like this in the world all the time and she had never known it! Then, as her glance met Eleanor's, she smiled. Who would have given the child credit for such an intelligent choice? The girl, yet with rather a worried

"I LIKE YOUR MR. LYTTLETON"

expression, returned the smile, and Miss Serena laughed to herself.

"She does not know how well we are getting on," reflected the aunt, fondly. "Poor child, I can see what a hard time she has had. But, after all ,the only objections to him are his not belonging to their special set, and his lack of wealth. The first, perhaps, is not important, after all, and as for the second—might not I——"

Dinner over she drew Eleanor into the den for a moment.

"Dear, I like your Mr. Lyttleton so much," she whispered. "He was asked as a surprise for you, but I am the one to be delighted. No; we have not time to discuss it now." As the girl endeavored to speak. "But later we will, and possibly I can find some way to help you both" —tenderly. The girl, deeply moved, caught the little hand.

"Auntie—dearest," she said, "how good you are! But listen,"—hurriedly—"you see——"

There was a slight stir without the door. The butler appeared again, then stood aside to admit a tall, impatient young man. Eleanor sprang forward.

"Bert!" she cried, softly.. "Oh, Bert!"

"Eleanor!" responded the young man, rapturously, eager gladness apparent in every line of the dark, handsome face "Eleanor!"

And for a moment they stood there, oblivious, enchanted, swept beyond Miss Serena and all the world.. Eleanor, womanlike, recovered herself first.

"Auntie," she said, and a shy pride overspread her happy eyes, "this is Bert, my Bert. I saw there had been some mistake, so I sent him word to come at once," explaining as Miss Serena only stared blankly, "This is my Mr. Lyttleton."

"But then—who?" gasped Miss Serena, hopelessly. "Yours—I don't understand—"

"Nor I. There must be some mistake," repeated the girl.

Miss Serena, her hands shaking piteously, snatched a letter from her desk and held it out.

"Read it," she managed, "read it—yes, it's typewritten," as the girl uttered an amazed sound. "But read it—see if it means anything to you."

"Dear Madam," began Eleanor, obediently. "Yours of the fourteenth just received and I write to say that I will be happy to accept informal invitation for dinner on Tuesday, twenty-eighth inst., at eight o'clock.

Yours truly,
"W. A. Lyttleton."

The letter was written on United Workers paper, the envelope was addressed plainly to Miss Serena Bradford. His straight young brows drawn close, the newcomer scrutinized the signature.

"It's most extraordinary," he commented perplexedly. "You say your note was directed to Mr. Lyttleton, care the United Workers.. Did you——"

He paused as the man with with the red carnation appeared in the doorway. The man halted a moment, then stepped forward quickly.

"Why, Mr. Lyttleton," exclaimed the man. "You here! Why——" A sense of something wrong made him glance hastily from one perturbed countenance to the other. Then as his eyes fell upon the open letter, the vague doubts which all the evening had been mistily hovering on the brink of his consciousness, crystallized into certainty.. He flung out a protecting hand.

"You here?" he repeated. "Then wasn't that invitation for me after all? I sort of misdoubted from the first it couldn't be. But Jim Halliday told me that New York folks were so hospitable," a sudden whispering entreaty trembling beneath the spoken word. Had it all been a mistake then? Was this wonderful glimpse into another world only a cheat—a bit of experience to which he personally, had no right? The tall young man, whose keen regard had been gradually clearing, interposed.

"Why, I know you," he said impulsively. "I have seen you in the United Workers building," his somewhat stern young face irradiated by a friendly flash of white teeth, "haven't I?"

"Sure, I am William Lyttleton, the new secretary,' was the steady response. "I got the place wo weeks ago, just after you came. But it was my name, too,—I never thought." His voice was grave. "Didn't you know?" he demanded, turning swiftly upon Miss Serena. "You seemed to. Didnt you?"

For one terrible moment Miss Serena hesitated. Be kind to such a person, yes; send him a check in the morning, by all means. But receive him socially, present him to her friends! Her former intrepidity shrank to mere commonplaceness before what this implied. Instinctively she glanced up at the portrait, the very embodiment of ancient lineage and pride of race. Offend that? And this time deliberately, irremediably. Miss Serena caught her breath, overwhelmed for a moment with doubt.

Then, as her gaze encountered the two troubled eyes fixed upon her own, across the inherent womanliness of her nature swept a revulsion of feeling that shook the inmost centres of her soul. Here was a man, simple, sincere, shrewd, even if not cultured in the worldly sense and—her guest. Offend him! Miss Serena flung up her head with a generous scorn. The seed of revolt planted a week ago, quickened by interest, guarded by expanding sympathies, now at this crucial instant burgeoned forth into broad triumphant bloom.

"No; there has been no mistake," she said, and her voice rang out clear and sweet as she laid her hand upon this man's arm. "My invitation reached the right person. And there will have to be many more dinners before we can successfully carry out all the plans which we have concocted to-night. Eleanor, my dear," for a moment her kindly look resting upon the two breathless young people, "do not stay here too long with—Bert. Now Mr. Lyttleton, will you kindly take me back to my guests?"—Leslie's Weekly.

### Not Always.

Sufferer—Do you extract teeth without pain?

Dentist—Not always. I sprained my wrist on one a couple of days ago, and it hurts yet.—Answers.

### Zoological.

"Johnny," said the Sunday school teacher, "can you tell me what animals were the first to enter the ark?"

"Car-seat hogs," replied Johnny.

—Chicago Daily News.

## TRAMPS IN NORWAY.

### New Laws Regarding the Treatment of Men Who Won't Work.

The Norwegians have passed a special act which enables the authorities to deal in a wholesome way with ablebodied loafers, beggars, tramps, aliens and drunkards who shirk their financial duty to their dependents. An ablebodied man who will not work can now be warned by the police against his manner of life and told where he is to apply for employment. Thus direct official action is taken against idling and idlers. He is to be prevented coming on the community for support, or so acting that his family becomes a charge on the poor law—the interpretation clause to include even a man's divorced wife and his illegitimate children. This of course involves the providing of work, a task beset with difficulties, but probably easier in that country than in England, as they have immense tracts of available land which could be brought into cultivation, and this it is affirmed would conduce to the prosperity of the country.

That the country means business can be further inferred from a suggested method of preventing escape through the possibility of work being irregular and intermittent. A person may be ordered by the police to go to the labor bureau but not do so; and on the other hand there may not be any work. Both these contingencies are realized, so the idea is to give an unsuccessful applicant a card which will be evidence of obedience and also state when the next visit must be paid. This is a detail that may be varied, but it indicates the size of the meshes of this official net. Suppose a person refuses to do the work assigned, or leaves it without reason, or is dismissed through bad conduct and within a year either he or his dependents come on the poor law, for relief in consequence of the return to lazy habits, then the authorities can send him to the workhouse for eighteen months, or for three years if it is a second offense. The workhouse is an institution between a prison and an English workhouse, and the chief points are that liberty is forfeited, begging is impossible, and they must face either work, hunger or punishment.

The provision with regard to tramps is most stringent. A person found roaming about and endangering the safety of others is liable to detention in the same establishment for three and up to six years. The course is clear and effective. The individuals are first watched by the police and then warned that they must get a fixed residence within a given time, and if they do not they are taken in charge. Some option is reserved to the police as to whether they will send a lazy person to the workhouse or to his legal home, should they find out where it is; but the decision rests with the police. In this connection it is important to know that the police have certain judicial functions unknown to such officers in this country. It is quite possible, and even probable that some will be found who are unable to settle because too poor and in these circumstances they are to have a house found for them the funds for this purpose being provided from money set apart for the purpose. The place in the first instance is considered by the police. But there is reserved the right of appeal to a higher court.

### "Old" Peabody Banquet Hall.

A famous and historic landmark in Salem is soon to disappear. With the remodeling of the old Peabody house on Essex street the beautiful old banqueting hall built by the owner, Colonel Francis Peabody, in 1870 for the purpose of tendering a banquet to Prince Arthur, representative of Queen Victoria, at the funeral of George Peabody that year, will disappear.

The room was finished in the style of the stalls of the Knights of the Bath in Westminister Abbey, being probably one of the finest pieces of architecture in this country. The light in the room is obtained by opening panel doors in the walls, which lead to long windows, not easily discovered by the stranger. The effect is that of a chapel, and a central chandelier adds to the subdued effect of this unique light from without.

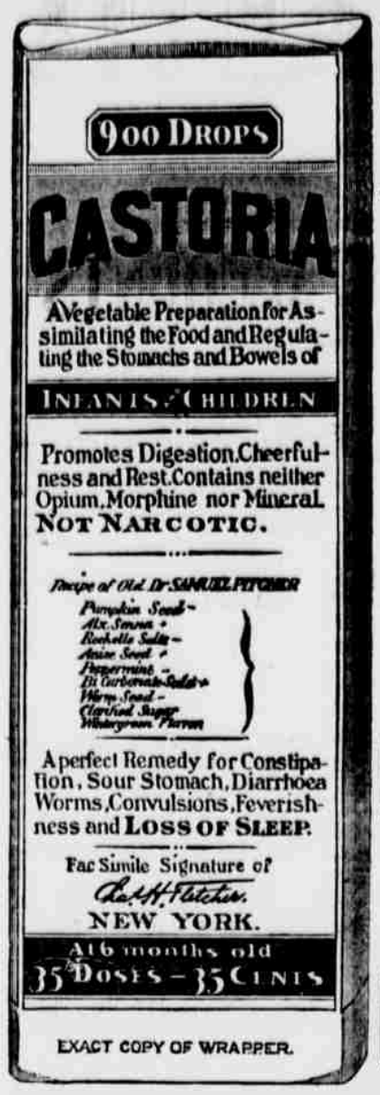
The woodwork is carved English oak, and the furnishings are rich and heavy.

### Aide-de-Camp to the King.

Extraordinary enough, Col. J. E. Gough, the son of Sir Charles, who was recently appointed aide-de-camp to the King wears the coveted decoration. Four years ago he was at the head of a little force of 200 men at Daratoleh, in Somaliland, which ran short of ammunition and had to retire, fighting bravely, before a host of natives. Capt. Bruce, one of the four officers, was mortally wounded; but Capt. G. M. Rolland ran 500 yards, under a fierce fire, to bring a camel for him, and Col.—then Capt.—Gough and Capt. W. G. Walker stood over the wounded man and kept the enemy at bay until it was possible to remove him on the camel out of danger. Each of these three officers received the V. C.—Tit-Bits.

There are two women undertakers in Oakland, Cal., while another is an articulator of skeletons.

The printing trade in Canada employs almost 10,000 people at an annual wage list of $5,540,000.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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.


### The Bank of England.

When first created the staff of the Bank of England consisted of only fifty-four employes. To-day the bank employs about one thousand people, pays £250,000 yearly in wages and £25,000 yearly in pensions.

The Bank of England is an extensive building covering over two acres, and standing in three parishes. It is allowed by its charter to ask beer.

There are two private banking houses still carrying on business in London which were established before the Bank of England. These are Child's, established in 1663, and Hoare's, in 1680.

Clerks are admissible to the Bank of England between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, and each one on joining is obliged to insure his life with an insurance society established within the bank, in connection with which are a savings bank and a guarantee fund, all maintained and managed exclusively by and for the officials of the establishment.

Besides this, the directors maintain a provident or benevolent fund for the benefit of the widows of employees.

The clerks, printers, porters, messengers, etc., have also pensions to the extent of two-thirds of their salary when past work.

A handsome library has been fitted up by the directors within the precincts of the bank for the benefit of the clerks each of whom contributes 10s. annually, or a life subscription of £5, toward its funds.—London Tit-Bits.

"Gentlemen," recently said a German professor, who was showing to his students the patients in the asylum, "this man suffers from delirium tremens. He is a musician. It is well known that blowing a brass instrument affects the lungs and throat in such a way as to create a great thirst, which has to be allayed by persistent indulgence in strong drink. Hence, in the course of time, the disease you have before you."

Turning to the patient, the professor asked:

"What instrument do you blow?" and the answer was:

"The violoncello."—Cleveland Leader.

"How did you make out with your French while in Paris?"

"Well—er—not very well. You see, I only had occasion to use the language in speaking to shop people and they don't understand elegant French, you know."—Philadelphia Ledger.


MAGAZINE READERS

SUNSET MAGAZINE
beautifully illustrated, good stories and articles about California and all the Far West. $1.50 a year

CAMERA CRAFT
devoted each month to the artistic reproduction of the best work of amateur and professional photographers. $1.00 a year

ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS
a book of 75 pages, containing 120 colored photographs of picturesque spots in California and Oregon. $0.75

Total . . . $3.25

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Address all orders to
SUNSET MAGAZINE
Flood Building San Francisco


### Candy Output.

Eighty-two million dollars worth of candy is made and eaten in America every year, most of it appearing on the market during the holiday season. In addition to this expensive French bon-bons are demanded by our people, a pound or so per capita, and the American sweet tooth calls for maple sugar besides, utilizing every grain that is made in this country and then getting only a pound and a half each year. In some form or other, the American gets 70.4 pounds of sugar for his individual annual consumption It is an increased prosperity as well as an increased fondness for sweets that allows this, and it is interesting to contrast 70 pounds per capita with Italy's seven.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

Tell two girls that they look alike and they will both hate you.


COCAINE WHICH DULLS THE NERVES never yet cured Nasal Catarrh. The heavy feeling in the forehead, the stuffed up sensation and watery discharge from eyes and nose, along with all the other miseries attending the disease, are put to rout by Ely's Cream Balm. Smell, taste, and hearing are restored, breathing is normal. Until you try this remedy, you can form no idea of the good it will do you. Is applied directly to the sore spot. All druggists. 50c. Mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.


A Trust is a machine for making money out of any old material.

That the roots of many native plants, growing wild in our American forests, possess remarkable properties for the cure of human maladies is well proven. Even the untutored Indian had learned the curative value of some of these and taught the early settlers their uses. The Indian never liked to work so he wanted his squaw to get well as soon as possible that she might do the work and let him hunt. Therefore, he dug "papoose root" for her, for that was their great remedy for fema'e weakness. Dr. Pierce uses the same root—called Blue Cohosh—in his "Favorite Prescription," skillfully combined with other agents that make it more effective than any other medicine in curing all the various weaknesses and painful derangements peculiar to women.

Many afflicted women have been saved from the operating table and the surgeon's knife by the timely use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Tenderness over the lower region, with backache, spells of dizziness, faintness, bearing down pains or distress should not go unheeded, A course of "Favorite Prescription" will work marvelous benefits in all such cases, and generally effect a permanent cure if persisted in for a reasonable length of time.

For constipation, the true, scientific cure is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Mild, harmless, yet sure.

Lots of men are forgotten long before they are dead.


A Reliable Remedy FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

## List of Jurors for February Term.

GRAND JURORS.

1 Bowman, W. E., miller, Orange T.
2 Bomboy, Leonard R., carp., Bloom
3 Bomboy, Thomas, lab., Berwick
4 Baylor, Isaiah, farmer, Montour
5 Cole, Sherwood, merch,, Sugarloaf
6 Fisher, William G., far., Cata. B.
7 Frontz, Emanuel, gent, Berwick
8 Hartman, Thomas, gent, Bloom
9 Housekuecht, Martin L., retired farmer, Berwick
10 Hippensteel, Hervey, farmer, Scott
11 Knorr, Frank, laborer, Bloom
12 Kelchner, Wood, far., Greenwood
13 Klinger, Gideon, laborer, Berwick
14 McAllister, Charles, mould., Berwick
15 Mendenhall, A. B , farmer, Jackson
16 Ohl, E. J., farmer, Hemlock
17 Price, Oscar, laborer, Scott
18 Padden, Thomas, lab., Conyngham
19 Richard, Cyrus, gent, Hemlock
20 Stackhouse, Clark E , farmer, Pine
21 Taylor, Dawson D , lab., Briarcreek
22 Teitsworth, I. N., far., Cleveland
23 Wilson, F. H., agent, Bloom
24 White, H. N., lime dealer, Scott

PETIT JURORS—First Week.

1 Ash, Edward, farmer, Greenwood
2 Angle, H. W., constable, Scott
3 Adams, James B., far., Briarcreek
4 Adams, W. Frank, farmer, Locust
5 Bodine, B. S., merchant, Locust
6 Beaver, William B., farmer, Locust
7 Baker, Wesley, farmer, Pine
8 Creasy, J. W., P. M., Mifflin
9 Custer, John, baker, Bloom
10 Clemens, Philip, laborer, Berwick
11 Crawford, Clinton, far., Mt. Pleas.
12 Demaree, W. L., gent, Bloom
13 Dewald, C. F., laborer, Madison
14 Freas, Boyd M., farmer, Briarcreek
15 Fritz, Benjamin F., farmer, Jackson
16 Gilmore, F. M., merchant, Bloom
17 Hess, Jasper, farmer, Sugarloaf
18 Hunsinger, George P., far., Beaver
19 Hess, Carl O., far., Fishingcreek
20 Hemmerly, W. E., laborer, Mifflin
21 Honaberger, Columbus, lab. Cleve'd
22 Heller, Frank, farmer, Millville
23 Henry, Oscar, farmer, Fishingcreek
24 Johnston, W. E., foreman, Montour
25 Knittle, Daniel, merchant, Cata. T.
26 Kelchner, John W., mould., Berwick
27 Larish, Andrew, farmer, Sugarloaf
28 Lewis, Iram, merchant, Greenwood
29 Larish, O. W., carpt., Sugarloaf
30 Lemon, Artley, farmer, Greenwood
31 Longenberger, Elmer, merch. Cata. B
32 Moury, John, farmer, Cleveland
33 Martz, Abram F., ice dealer, Berwick
34 McHenry, Dever N., far., Fish'creek
35 Parker, Theodore, far., Greenwood
36 Platt, James M., trucker, Main
37 Ruckle, George, farmer, Centre
38 Rarig, Daniel W., far., Roaringc'k
39 Robbins, Orville, plan mill, Millville
40 Rittenhouse, Miles, farmer, Beaver
41 Stackhouse, Thos. teamster, Sugarl'f
42 Sitler, Emanuel, gent, Scott
43 Shoemaker, Monteville W., miller, Millville
44 Taylor, John N., clerk, Berwick
45 Trembley, W. A., laborer, Scott
46 Whitenight, McClellen, farmer, Hemlock
47 Whitenight, William C., far., Ben. T.
48 Webb, Thomas, gent, Bloom

PETIT JURORS—Second Week.

1 Ashley, Mayberry, far. Cata. Twp.
2 Baker, Alphonzo, lab'er, Cata. Bo o.
3 Billig, Edward, laborer, Cata. Boro.
4 Deharen, Wm. puddler, Briarcreek
5 Eves, Orville, farmer, Greenwood
6 Edgar, Jonas, farmer, Greenwood
7 Flemmings, Wesley, R R. man, Montour
8 Gordner, I, O , farmer, Pine
9 Grimes, Warren J., laborer, Cata. T.
10 Herrington, Frank, merchant, Sugarloaf
11 Hess, M. Brittan, far., Jackson
12 Jacoby, LeGrand, ins., agt., Bwk.
13 Keller, M. L., farmer, Scott
14 Klinger, McClellen, lab., Benton T.
15 Klinger, Gideon, lab., Briarcreek
16 Langfield, W. M., mail man, Heml'k
17 Laubach, Wilbur, far., Sugarloaf
18 Mausteller, Clark D., far., Locust
19 Mulligan, Michael, grocery, Cent.
20 Martin, S. B., farmer, Cata. T.
21 Parker, J. B., laborer, Greenwood
22 Rishton, W. S., dru gist, Bloom
23 Rupp, Harmon, lab., Cleveland
24 Robbins, Robert M., far. Greenwood
25 Remley, Levi, lumberman, Centre
26 Sands, C. L., gent, Mt. Pleasant
27 Shuman, Robert, laborer, Beaver
28 Smith, Harry, farmer, Jackson
29 Shaffer, Hiram, farmer, Scott
30 Smith, Cyrus, moulder, Berwick
31 Searles, Ed., painter, Bloom
32 Thomas, Clark, far., Mt. Pleasant
33 Wright, Jackson, mfg., Benton B.
34 Wetherall, Davis, lab., Madison
35 Walter, Henry E., undertaker, Bwk
36 Wolf, Harry, butcher, Millville

### Postcards To Dogs Now.

Picture postcards are being sent to pet dogs on the continent. A young woman residing in one of the leading hotels in Ostend introduced the fashion. The postcards are inscribed with the dog's name, and addressed to that of the owner.

wise man makes few promises and none possible of fulfilment.

### $100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Is your baby thin, weak, fretful?

Make him a *Scott's Emulsion* baby.

*Scott's Emulsion* is Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites prepared so that it is easily digested by little folks.

Consequently the baby that is fed on *Scott's Emulsion* is a sturdy, rosy-cheeked little fellow full of health and vigor.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.


## MOVING PICTURES IN ITALY.

### The Residents In That Land Are Surfeited With Dancing Women.

Milan, the centre of Italy for the moving picture machine trade, has already about forty such theatres. Every available hall is being turned into a moving picture show, while nearly every second and third rate theatre and "cafe chantant" finishes the evening's performance with a few cinematograph pictures. During the dull summer season even the larger theatres are used.

Dramatic and tragic scenes, natural scenery of an interesting nature, and comical farces are sure to fill the hall at any time in Italy. The Italian loves to see living scenery; for instance, a moving picture view of Niagara Falls was a huge success here a short time ago. The Italian also likes to see typical scenes of national life, such as for instance, bull fights in Spain and winter sports on the snow and ice in Switzerland. Railway scenery is very acceptable, as are views of large towns. Pictures of the larger towns of the United States would be a huge success in Milan. Occasionally typical scenes from American life have been thrown on the sheeting, such as cowboy life and train wreckers. The Italian is disgusted, if not already surfeited, with pictures of singing and dancing women, neither does he like fantastical scenery from fairy tales.

### Plentiful Game in Germany.

Half a million sportsmen in Germany, kill annually 40,000 head of red and fallow deer, 200,000 roebuck, 4,000,000 hares, 4,000,000 partridges and 400,000 wild duck, in all some 25,000,000 kilograms of wild game of a value of 25,000,000 marks, or $5,000,000, forming nearly 1 per cent of the total meat supply of Germany.

### Tobacco in the Philippines.

Tobacco is the fourth largest export of the Philippines, while in point of total crop value it is only exceeded by hemp and rice. The main tobacco belt is embraced in Luzon, Cebu and Panay, the famous Cagayan Valley, in Luzon, producing the bulk of the finer grades. Considered as a manufacture the making of cigars and cigarets is the largest industry in the island today.

### 12,000 Miles For $15.

What is probably the cheapest rate for a sea voyage ever offered is that now made available by the Government of New South Wales, Australia, to young women who are prepared to go out to the colony to undertake domestic service. The charge to these emigrants for the journey from England to Sydney, 12,000 miles, is $15.

### U. S. Behind in Aeronautics.

That the Government and the people of the United States are lagging far behind the European countries in the matter of aerial navigation is the opinion of Major Henry B. Hersey, chief inspector of the Government Meteorological Service. He urges that an aeronautical department be established by the Government to keep pace with the European Powers.

### There Were Other Pockets.

Nathan Straus was driving his mare, Ida Highwood, on the New York speedway. A company promoter, noted no less for his wealth than his unscrupulousness, dashed by and Mr. Straus said: "There is Blank. When he came to New York in the seventies he had only a dollar in his pocket." Mr. Straus paused and smiled. "However," he said, "there were other pockets."

### Burdett's "Owl Nest."

George A. Burdett, the noted Boston composer and organist, and dean of the New England chapter of the American Organists' Guild, does all his work in a little room at the top of his house, which he calls "owl nest," in which is a piano and all sorts of things calculated to appeal to the musically inclined.


CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher


### Never in the Limelight.

Jesse Grant, the third son of the great general, is a quiet man, who spends most of his time in New York and is never in the limelight. He does not work, and belongs to two or three clubs. He says he is a splendid "loafer," and if he has a good cigar he can stare at a wall two or three hours and be quite happy.

### "Barefoot Brigade."

In Paris a "barefoot brigade" is trying to make converts. Their chief is a painter of talent, who believes that going barefooted is absolutely essential to health. In his studio he wears no foot covering of any kind, and when he is out he wears specially made shoes which are perforated so as to allow free access to the air, water and snow.

### "Bob" Nearly Perfect.

Guton Borghum, the sculptor, says that Robert Fitzsimmons is one of the best spemimens of physical manhood in the world, and by far the most perfect representative of the fighting man that this age has produced.

### Caine an Extensive Landowner.

Hall Caine is an extensive Manx landowner, possessing several large farms, having successfully reclaimed tracts of bog land in the vicinity of Sulby, which have been brought under profitable cultivation.

### "Birth-day Honors."

Four peers, 11 baronets and 33 knights were created by the King of Great Britain on his last birthday. Nominally, the King did it; in reality, the Liberal ministry did it, the "birthday honors" being one of the perquisites of office.

### Celebrating Her Mother's Birthday.

A woman 71 years old, accused at Feltham, England, of intoxication and disorderly conduct, said she had been "keeping up" her mother's birthday. Her mother was 98.

### Cremation in the Alps.

Cremation makes great headway in the Alps. Geneva takes the lead, both in point of number and equipment, but Zurich, Aarau, Berne and Lausanne are each building a second crematorium. Five other towns are doing likewise.

### Defied Superstition.

Defying superstition the Herald of Slatington, Pa., began publication as a weekly on Friday, September 13. The first copy was taken from the press at 13 minutes before 5 o'clock, in the presence of 13 witnesses.

It is not generally known that a spoonful of ox-gall in one gallon of water will set the colors of almost any goods which are soaked in it before washing; also, that a teacupful of lye in a pail of water will improve the color of any black goods. Vinegar in the rinsing water will brighten pink or green calico, and soda will do the same for purple or blue calico.

### Scheme to Irrigate Sahara.

Proposed schemes to irrigate the Desert of Sahara are said to be impracticable because of the great depth of the overlaying deposit of sand.

He who is not afraid to die is truly immortal.


HUMPHREYS'

**Veterinary Specifics** cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the SICK PARTS without loss of time.

A. A. CURES | FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES | SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES | SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. CURES | WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES | COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. CURES | COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES | KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES | SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. CURES | BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.

50c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

BOOK MAILED FREE.


## FOUR INDIAN TRIBES.

### The Cherokees Are the Most Advanced in Civilization.

The Cherokees, who tracked De Soto's footsteps for many weary days while he was marching through the Southern forests and swamps and who later welcomed Oglethorpe to Georgia, are the most advanced Indians in civilization and the most eager for education, spending $200,000 a year on their schools and colleges.

The Chickasaws have five colleges, with 400 students, maintained at a yearly cost of $47,000. They also have thirteen district schools, costing $16,000.

The Choctaws have 150 schools, in some of which the higher branches are taught.

The Seminoles, one of the smaller tribes, have ten colleges and sixty-five common schools, with a total attendance of 2,500.

### Nests of the Golden Eagle.

Every pair of eagles whose habits I have had an opportunity of watching over a period of a few years would seem to have invariably at least two alternative sites for their nests; some have three, and I know of one with four sites. In fact, I only know of one pair out of many which habitually resort to but one place and only one.

The reason for this is, however, apparent, for owing to its situation it has never been disturbed. The nest is in a small cavern on the face of an absolute wall of limestone rock some 800 feet high, at about 400 feet from the summit. Above the cliff is a talus of loose stone at an angle of 45 degrees or so, above which again rise other precipices. To reach the nearest point above this nest would be a long day's work.

### The Double Canals on Mars.

For the first time the much-discussed double canals on the planet Mars have been caught on a photographic plate. Professor David Todd of Amherst College did it, 15,000 feet above sea level in the Chilean Andes, with his fine celestial camera, made by Gaertner of Chicago, especially for the college telescope, which has an object glass 18 inches in diameter, and is the largest ever used in the Southern hemisphere.

### Joke on Governor Hoch.

There seems to be a joke on Governor Hoch of Kansas. He appointed J. E. Wade of Cloud County a member of the Farmers' Congress, "reposing special confidence in his ability and integrity," etc.; but it turned out he was in the penitentiary digging coal. Wade was the defaulting treasurer of Cloud County, but was a prominent and respected stockman when Hoch knew him.

### Has the Freedom of Morocco.

At least one European has the freedom of Morocco without danger of molestation or capture. Mme. Du Gast, a pretty society woman of Paris, who had visited the country before, was commissioned sometime ago by the French Government to investigate and report on the agricultural resources of Morocco. She has made many journeys into the interior, being furnished with escorts sometimes by Raisuli, the famous bandit; sometimes by the pretender Muley Mohammed, and occasionally by the Sultan himself.

### Rattles of the Rattlesnake.

The rattles of the rattlesnake, lie edgewise. It is evident that they must do so, inasmuch as they are but continuations of the backbone. The snake carries the rattles on the ground except when he raises them to sound his warning. This will be evidenced by the fact that in every snake of any size that is killed the rattles are worn through on the under side.

Mr. Jacob A. Riis tells of a little boy who earned his living by blacking boots. Every Sunday he attended a mission school. This school, through its well-meaning teachers, decided to have a Christmas tree. The gifts for the pupils were provided for them by the teachers and some patrons of the school.

Jimmy, the bootblack was there Christmas Eve, but was much disappointed when his present proved to be a copy of Browning's poems. He folded it carefully in the paper in which he received it, and took it home.

The next Sunday the superintendent of the mission school announced that any child who was disappointed with his or her gift could exchange it.

Jimmy marched boldly to the front with his.

"What have you there, Jimmy?"

"Browning, sir."

"And what do you want in exchange?"

"Blacking, sir."

### Queen of Siam's Jewels.

The Queen of Siam possesses the finest collection of jewels in the world.

The walls of her bed chamber are literally ablaze with precious stones, while in a safe in her Majesty's apartments are diamonds, rubies, pearls and emeralds fashioned into quaint necklaces of fabulous value. One little article alone, intended to serve as a thimble, is in the shape of a lotus flower and is valued at £15,000.

Only those things that are put into living are learned.


# PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE: ... DECEMBER 25, 1906

Trains leave EAST. BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Nescopeck and Wilkes-Barre, 7:50, 10:46 a. m., 2:18 (4:28 Nescopeck only), 6:20 p. m. week-days.

For Catawissa and Sunbury, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays 4:07 p. m

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7:50 10:46 a. m., 2.43, 6.20 p. m. week-days.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7 50 a. m., 4:28 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7:50 10:46 a. m., 4.28, 6.20 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, and Ridgway 11 47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8:25 a. m, 4:07 p. m.; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. 4:07, 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:25, 11:47 a. m, week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8:25, 11 47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays, 4:07 p. m.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4.07 7.25 p. m. week days; 4:07 daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; via Lock Haven, 8:25, 11:47 a m. week-days.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

# PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 15, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12.20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10.21a. m.
Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.
Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

| ATLANTIC CITY. | ATLANTIC CITY. | CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY |
|---|---|---|
| 7:30 a. m. Lcl. | 4:00 p. m. Exp. | 8:50 a. m. |
| 9:00 a. m. Exp | (60 Minutes) | 4:15 p. m. |
| 11:30 a. m. Exp. | 5:00 p. m. Exp. | 5:00 p. m. |
| 2:00 p. m. Exp. | 5:00 p. m. Lcl. | SEA ISLE CITY |
| | 7:15 p. m. Exp. | 8:50 a. m. |
| | SUNDAYS. | |
| ATLANTIC CITY | ATLANTIC CITY. | CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY |
| 8:00 a. m. Lcl. | 5:00 p. m. Lcl. | 8:45 a. m. |
| 9:00 a. m. Exp. | 7:15 p. m. Exp. | |
| 10:00 a. m. Exp. | | |

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St, 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

# Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT

June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9.00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays 9:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

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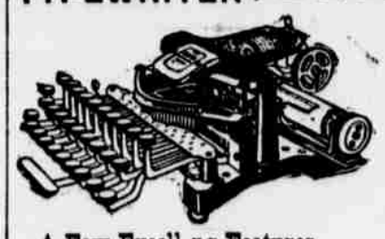

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Postal Typewriter Company
Norwalk, Conn

# LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

| STATIONS. | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTHUMBERLAND | *8 45 | †10 00 | †1.50 | 2*5 [illegible] |
| Cameron | [illegible] | .... | 12 51 | [illegible] |
| Danville | 7 05 | [illegible] 19 | 2 11 | [illegible] |
| Catawissa | 7 19 | 10 32 | 2 23 | 5 1 |
| Rupert | 7 24 | 10 37 | 2 29 | 5 [illegible] |
| Bloomsburg | 7 31 | [illegible] | 2 35 | 5 [illegible] |
| Espy | 7 36 | [illegible] 46 | 2 40 | 5 16 |
| Lime Ridge | 7 41 | 10 51 | 12 46 | 5 [illegible] |
| Willow Grove | 17 45 | .... | †2 50 | .... |
| Briarcreek | 7 48 | .... | †2 53 | 5 [illegible] |
| Berwick | 7 54 | 11 02 | 2 58 | 6 [illegible] |
| Beach Haven | 8 [illegible] | 11 07 | 3 03 | 6 [illegible] |
| Hick's Ferry | 8 [illegible] | 11 12 | 3 09 | †6 47 |
| Shickshinny | 8 20 | 11 25 | 3 20 | 6 59 |
| Hunlock's | 8 30 | .... | 3 31 | 7 09 |
| Nanticoke | 8 37 | 11 39 | 3 38 | 7 14 |
| Avondale | 8 40 | .... | 3 42 | 7 22 |
| Plymouth | 8 44 | 11 47 | 3 47 | 7 26 |
| Plymouth Junction | 8 47 | .... | 3 50 | .... |
| Kingston | 8 55 | 11 55 | 4 00 | 7 |
| Luzerne | 8 58 | 11 58 | 4 03 | 7 42 |
| Forty Fort | [illegible] | .... | 4 07 | .... |
| Wyoming | 9 05 | 12 05 | 4 12 | 7 |
| West Pittston | 9 10 | .... | 4 17 | 7 53 |
| Susquehanna Ave | 9 13 | 12 11 | 4 20 | 7 56 |
| Pittston | 9 19 | 12 14 | 4 24 | 8 01 |
| Duryea | 9 23 | .... | 4 29 | 8 05 |
| Old Forge | 9 26 | .... | 4 32 | 8 10 |
| Taylor | 9 32 | .... | †4 40 | 8 17 |
| SCRANTON | *9 45 | †12 35 | 4 50 | *8 25 |
| | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |

WEST.

| STATIONS. | A. M. | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCRANTON | 6 35 | 10 20 | 1 55 | *6 40 |
| Taylor | 6 44 | 10 30 | 2 03 | 6 4 |
| Old Forge | 6 50 | 10 36 | 2 10 | 6 55 |
| Duryea | 6 53 | 10 39 | 2 13 | 6 58 |
| Pittston | 6 57 | 10 44 | 2 17 | 7 02 |
| Susquehanna Ave | 7 00 | 10 47 | 2 19 | 7 04 |
| West Pittston | 7 04 | 10 51 | 2 23 | 7 08 |
| Wyoming | 7 09 | 10 56 | 2 27 | 7 12 |
| Forty Fort | .... | .... | †2 31 | .... |
| Luzerne | 7 16 | 11 02 | 2 34 | 7 19 |
| Kingston | 7 24 | 11 08 | 2 40 | 7 25 |
| Plymouth Junction | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Plymouth | 7 33 | 11 17 | 2 49 | 7 34 |
| Avondale | 7 37 | .... | 2 54 | .... |
| Nanticoke | 7 41 | 11 25 | 2 58 | 7 42 |
| Hunlock's | 7 47 | 11 34 | 3 06 | 7 48 |
| Shickshinny | 7 57 | 11 44 | 3 26 | 7 58 |
| Hick's Ferry | 8 [illegible] | 11 54 | 3 30 | †8 08 |
| Beach Haven | 8 14 | 12 00 | 3 37 | 8 14 |
| Berwick | 8 22 | 12 07 | 3 44 | 8 20 |
| Briarcreek | .... | 12 12 | †3 50 | .... |
| Willow Grove | .... | .... | †3 54 | †8 29 |
| Lime Ridge | †8 33 | 12 18 | 3 58 | 8 33 |
| Espy | .... | 12 23 | 4 06 | 8 39 |
| Bloomsburg | 8 45 | 12 29 | 4 12 | 8 45 |
| Rupert | 8 49 | 12 34 | 4 15 | 8 51 |
| Catawissa | 8 53 | 12 38 | 4 20 | 8 56 |
| Danville | 9 07 | 12 51 | 4 33 | 9 10 |
| Cameron | 9 14 | [illegible] 01 | 4 43 | .... |
| NORTHUMBERLAND | 9 25 | *1 12 | †4 58 | *9 22 |
| | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡ Stops on signal or notice to conductor.

E. M. RINK, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

# Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1906, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

| | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | A.M |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | † | † | † | 21 |
| Bloomsburg D L & W | 9 00 | 2 37 | 6 15 | 6 |
| Bloomsburg P & R | 9 02 | 2 39 | 6 17 | .... |
| Bloomsburg Main St | 9 05 | 2 42 | 6 20 | .... |
| Paper Mill | 9 15 | 2 52 | 6 30 | 6 20 |
| Light Street | 9 18 | 2 55 | 6 34 | 6 25 |
| Orangeville | 9 26 | 3 03 | 6 43 | 6 50 |
| Forks | 9 36 | 3 13 | 6 53 | 7 08 |
| Zaners | [illegible] 40 | 13 17 | 6 57 | 7 15 |
| Stillwater | 9 48 | 3 25 | 7 08 | 7 40 |
| Benton | 9 56 | 3 33 | 7 18 | 8 10 |
| Edsons | [illegible] 00 | [illegible] 37 | [illegible] 17 | 8 20 |
| Coles Creek | [illegible] 03 | [illegible] 40 | [illegible] 21 | 8 46 |
| Laubachs | [illegible] 08 | [illegible] 45 | [illegible] 31 | 8 40 |
| Grass Mere Park | [illegible] 10 | [illegible] 47 | [illegible] 33 | .... |
| Central | 10 15 | 3 52 | 7 41 | 9 05 |
| Jamison City | 10 18 | 3 55 | 7 45 | 9 15 |

SOUTHWARD.

| | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | A.M. | A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | † | † | ‡ | § | 22 † |
| Jamison City | 5 50 | 10 48 | 4 35 | 7 00 | 11 36 |
| Central | 5 53 | 10 51 | 4 38 | 7 03 | 11 45 |
| Grass Mere Park | [illegible] 01 | 17 12 | [illegible] 47 | [illegible] 00 | .... |
| Laubachs | [illegible] 03 | [illegible] 02 | [illegible] 48 | [illegible] 13 | 11 52 |
| Coles Creek | [illegible] 12 | [illegible] 06 | [illegible] 53 | [illegible] 22 | 12 05 |
| Edsons | [illegible] 14 | [illegible] 09 | [illegible] 56 | [illegible] 24 | 12 10 |
| Benton | 6 18 | 11 13 | 5 00 | 7 28 | 12 15 |
| Stillwater | 6 28 | 11 21 | 5 08 | 7 38 | 12 45 |
| Zaners | [illegible] 35 | [illegible] 29 | [illegible] 17 | [illegible] 45 | 12 58 |
| Forks | 6 39 | 11 32 | 5 21 | 7 49 | 1 00 |
| Orangeville | 6 50 | 11 4 | 5 31 | 8 00 | 1 30 |
| Light Street | 7 00 | 11 50 | 39 | 8 10 | 1 45 |
| Paper Mill | 6 08 | 11 58 | 5 42 | 8 13 | 1 50 |
| Bloom. Main St. | 7 13 | 12 02 | 5 53 | 8 23 | 2 05 |
| Bloom. P & R | 7 18 | 12 08 | 5 55 | 8 28 | 2 10 |
| Bloom. D L & W. | 7 20 | 12 10 | 6 00 | 8 30 | 2 15 |

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† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily § Sunday only. f Flag stop.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.


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OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

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All communications should be addressed

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1908

## THE KRICKBAUM CASE.

The people of Columbia County have received another bitter lesson on the folly of relying upon ante-election promises. When Judge Evans was a candidate for his present office, asking to be elected in a Democratic district, he based his appeal for votes largely upon his alleged freedom from party politics. His agents placarded the whole county with posters proclaiming that he would be an honest, impartial Judge, and not a politician. And the vast majority of our people took Judge Evans at his word. Even those who opposed him at the election felt that whatever might be his ability as a lawyer, at least we had secured a Judge who was above the schemes of petty politicians, and who would keep the Bench clear of party politics.

But this view has received a shock. On Monday Judge Evans, by a sweep of his pen, disfranchised every democratic voter of the County, overturned the fair, honest expression of the will of the majority of our citizens, deprived a Democrat of his office, to which everyone admits he was honestly elected, and seated a Republican on the bench beside him.

And why has all this been done? Did Krickbaum obtain his election by fraud? Was Hughes deprived of a single vote that he otherwise would have obtained? Was there any conduct by anyone in the whole election, that rendered the vote uncertain, or tainted it with fraud? No. Not a single allegation of this kind is even pretended to be made. But in one of the election districts, two men, each claiming to be Judge of Election, entered into a friendly dispute, both professing that they wanted no trouble made over so slight a matter. One of these men, Mr. Whitney Hess, was allowed to act. The election was duly held, the votes honestly received, the return correctly made, and the rights of neither candidate affected in the least.

And now Judge Evans promulgates the startling proposition, that because Mr. Hess did not possess all the technical requirements of a Judge of election, every Democratic voter in Columbia County must be disfranchised; the whole election over-turned, William Krickbaum deprived of his office, and a Republican elected, who himself admits that he did not receive a majority of the honest votes cast at a perfectly honest election.

We confidently assert, after careful consultation, that for this decision there is absolutely no warrant of law. The judicial decisions cited by Judge Evans, when examined and compared, certainly do not support such a conclusion.

In stating the facts upon which Judge Evans bases his decision, he avoids all mention of the important and controlling fact that there was not the slightest fraud, mistake or unfairness in the conduct of the Mifflin election, or in the return made by the election board. He had before him, in making his decision, a long list of authorities, furnished by Krickbaum's counsel, which established beyond dispute the propsition that *the return of an entire district is never to be thrown out, unless for fraud, or because of some conduct on the part of the election officers which renders their return of the vote cast utterly unreliable and uncertain.* No decision of any Court has ever questioned the correctness of this proposition, and yet, with all these decisions before him, Judge Evans avoids even referring to them. On the other hand, he cites a few cases clearly not applicable to the present contest. These are cases in which an election was held entirely outside the limits of the election District. Of course, to advertise an election at one place, and then hold it a number of miles away at another, even beyond the limits of the district, would necessarily render unreliable the vote returned, and would itself be a fraud upon he voters In addition to this class of decisions, Judge Evans relies upon one or two other cases in which rival elections had been held by rival boards, at different places, and each board had made a separate return. With two elections, and two sets of officers acting, and two separate returns before the Court to determine which should be received, of course the Court decided that the return made by the duly qualified officers should be received, and the other thrown out. Any ordinary layman can understand that a decision in a case of this kind is utterly inapplicable to the Mifflin Township controversy.

We are honestly sorry for this unfortunate judgment. Casting out of consideration the injustice done to Mr. Krickbaum, it is a matter of deepest regret that we can no longer have confidence in the ante-election promises of Judge Evans.

In speaking of this matter this paper must not be understood as championing the cause of Judge Krickbaum. We have never been counted in that class. But every voter in the state is concerned in the principle of law involved. Judges may make mistakes, and often do. They are but human, and it has never been our custom to criticise the bench. But in the present case, after an examination of the authorities produced by Mr. Ikeler in support of his contention that the vote of Mifflin township could not be thrown out under the facts in this case, we are forced to conclude that in utterly ignoring those authorities, and basing his opinion on authorities submitted by the other side, which do not seem to be applicable to this case, Judge Evans has been governed more by partisan prejudice than by his legal judgment.

---

Charles Emory Smith, editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, former Minister to Russia and Postmaster General, died suddenly at his home in Philadelphia on Sunday morning, aged 65 years. Death was caused by heart trouble.

*For that Dandruff*

There is one thing that will cure it—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is a regular scalp-medicine. It quickly destroys the germs which cause this disease. The unhealthy scalp becomes healthy. The dandruff disappears, had to disappear. A healthy scalp means a great deal to you—healthy hair, no dandruff, no pimples, no eruptions.

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Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

## The Republican Revolt.

The Republican party in Pennsylvania is responsible for its leadership. The leadership has been so corrupt in the past and has become so contemptible at present that it breeds discontent within the State lines and invites derision without. It would be a calumny to impute to three-fifths of the voters who make up the rank and file of the party any active sympathy with the selfish designs of the pirates and plunderers in control of its organization. Under such circumstances the ordinary means of political housecleaning and readjustment is to turn out the party in power and try the other party. But this is not easy to do in Pennsylvania. There is a large preponderance of white voters in Pennsylvania who prefer to take the chances of corrupt rule at the hands of the Republican party to running the risk of reform at the hands of any other party. This white preponderance is made further impregnable against any reformative assault by a solid, unassailable, unthinking support from the army of 60,000 black voters in the State.

This is the political situation in Pennsylvania to-day, set down without malice, extenuation or exaggeration. There is no hope for improvement unless it shall arise from a moral awakening within the ranks of the great majority party. In the division of the party lies the salvation of the State. For this reason the revolt led by ex-Senator Flinn, involving the control of the next Legislature and the defeat of the present corrupt leadership, is a most welcome occurrence. Flinn, himself, is not the issue. He has wisely chosen to make his fight under the banner of reform, not for the destruction of his party, but for its redemption, and for the restoration of decent administration of the State affairs. The movement, concurrent as it is with the sifting of the State Capitol fraud in the Courts and with industrial tumult and depression, cannot fail to become impressive. It ought to receive the hearty encouragement of all good citizens.

The Democrats of the State, who are the saving remnant and solid nucleus about which all reform movements necessarily must centre, cannot look upon the prospect of disruption among their opponents except with favoring and expectant eyes. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Even if the battle between the Philadelphia and Pittsburg Machines were nothing more than a falling out of the rogues there would be a gain for honesty. There may be here and there a trading-post contingent among the Democratic following which might miss the crumb thrown to them by Republican bosses, but their deprivation is a private grief. No attention need be paid to their outcry. The wolves of all parties howl when there is actual or prospective hunger.—*Phila. Record.*

---

"Keep Your Head Cool,

your conscience clear and your bowels open." There is a ton of common sense in it. Constipation is death in life. The intestines are clogged with matter. You must move it or be sick—fever possibly. Take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy until the bowels are clear and natural. Write Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for a free sample bottle. Large bottles $1.00, all druggists.

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## Who Stole the $6,000,000?

When the new Pennsylvania capitol was built $6,000,000 was stolen. That it was stolen has been proved beyond any possibility of a doubt. The only thing which remains to be established is who were the thieves?

There has been no hysterical haste in pushing this case to its present state of incompletion. Preliminary probes and investigations were elaborate almost to the point of tediousness.

But now the matter comes right down to the point of trying to fix the crime upon certain individuals connected with the building. If they are innocent a prompt and speedy trial will set them free. If guilty, just as swift punishment will be demanded by the 7,000,000 people of this Commonwealth.

The one thing that would be hostile to all interests is delay. Justice may be blind and may also move with a leaden heel, but it should not be bound to a rock and helpless.

Let us know who stole that $6,000,000 of the people's money.

—*Phila. Press.*

---

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

## THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1908

Congressman John G. McHenry lets no day pass without doing something for his constituents. His assignment to the Committee on Banking and Currency was a rare compliment, as I said at the time, but it has involved vast responsibilities and much labor. Most other committees meet once a week and the members of them imagine that such meetings take a good deal of time from their routine duties. But the Banking and Currency Committee has been meeting every day, since the re-assembling of Congress after the holiday recess, and this week begins holding two sessions a day, in order to give financiers an opportunity to express their views at public hearings. A member of the Committee must attend all these meetings in order to fulfill his duties but he is not absolved from his other obligations as a Representative of the people in the Congress of the country.

But Mr. McHenry does more than this. He is one of the most useful members of the Committee, because as one of the veterans of the House expressed it the other day, "he has ideas that are helpful to his associates." Therefore he attends every meeting, participates in the deliberations of the Committee and keeps his routine work up better than most of his colleagues, besides. That is to say he has found time to prepare and introduce several of the most important measures of general interest, referred to hitherto, besides a great number of special bills providing for pensions, correcting military records, and kindred subjects of local interest. No member has given more time to such matters than he and no new member has ever accomplished more. If he were less energetic it would be impossible for him to achieve the results.

Since my last letter Mr. McHenry has introduced another bill of general interest and much value. It will be remembered that during the last Congress a bill was passed providing for a pension for all soldiers who had served three months or more and were honorably discharged. It is known as "The Act of February 6, 1907," because it was approved on that date and provides that at the age of sixty-two years veterans are entitled to a pension of $12 a month; at seventy years, $15 a month and at seventy-five years, $20 a month to the end of their lives. Mr. McHenry reasoned that few, if any of the veterans are now under sixty years of age and that equally few live to be over seventy. Therefore he has introduced an amendment to the Act of February 6, 1907, providing that at sixty years the veteran is entitled to $12 a month; at sixty-five to $15 a month and at seventy and as long thereafter as he lives, the government ought to pay him $20 a month.

This change in the bill will add little, comparatively speaking, to the aggregate of the pension fund but will contribute vastly to the comfort of many a veteran who has lived beyond the Scriptural age of three score and ten. Most men at that age are totally incapacitated for any kind of work and though the difference in the amount is small it will help a great deal toward the maintenance of those heroes who offered their lives for the preservation of the Republic. Money is spent freely, not to say profligately, for less worthy purposes. For example there are bills pending for "the beautification of Washington," that will involve the expenditure of probably fifty millions of dollars. I don't object to these ambitious schemes and I don't believe that Mr. McHenry does. But I believe with him that money spent to relieve or avoid suffering of veterans of war, is more wisely appropriated.

The public hearings by the Committee on Banking and Currency, which begin this week, will be both interesting and illuminating. Mr. McHenry has arranged for a hearing of State Treasurer Berry of Pennsylvania. No time has been fixed, as yet, for this event, but it is likely to be in the near future. Mr. Berry has some strikingly original ideas on the currency question and I predict when he addresses the committee some of the "banking barons" will sit up and take notice. G. D. H.

TOWNSEND

Wool Hose 15c

A REAL BARGAIN

DOMET SHIRTS 25c

TOWNSEND'S CORNER.

Pursel's Clearance Sales.

The greatest line of Rockers we have ever shown and probably more of them than was ever gathered together at any one time in this section. We picked and pruned from two of the largest manufacturers in the business and to make a long story short, there isn't any better and very few as good.

'Twill do your eyes good to see them. They make such splendid gifts. Children's Rockers—a host of them, 75 cents to $2.75.

MISSION FURNITURE.

Mission, Weather and Golden Oak Morris Chairs, broad arms complete with Velour, Corduroy and Leather cushions $5 to $15

Mission Rockers with broad arms and panel backs—solid wood seats $4.75 to $6.75.

Mission Rockers with leather seats and panel and inlaid backs $7.00 to $13.

Mission Rockers with leather upholstering on back and seat, $8.00 to $15.

Mission Arm Chairs and Rockers complete with loose leather cushion $10 to $15.00.

Golden Oak Saddle Seat Rocking Chair, panel back and shaped arms from 1.75 to $11.50.

Wisconsin roll seat Rockers in Golden Oak and Mahogany finish, the very picture of comfort, bolted and riveted—built for service, $2.50 to $10.00

Elegant Mahogany Rockers and corner chairs—same with plain veneered seats, others upholstered in leather or green hair cloth $4.00 to $14.00.

Polished Golden Oak Rockers—luxurious leather seats—high and low panel-ed or upholstered backs, $3 to $15.00.

Antwerp Oak Rockers—back and seat — shaped arms, splendid, upholstered in plain and embossed Mexican leather, $14, $14.50 and $15.00.

Mission Screens filled with plain burlap and heavy tapestry, also wood panels, $5.00 to $9.50.

Mission Library Tables, drawers and shelf, for magazines—plain and quartered oak stock, $5.00 to $10.

Mission Writing Desk (for men) complete with pigeon holes and drawers, $10.00 to $16.50.

Mission magazine and book shelves, $1.98 to $6.00

Mission weathered oak hanging hall racks with beveled plate mirror $3.75.

Women's Mission Desk Chairs $3.00 to $3.50.

Mission Card Tables—leather or green felt tops, close folding, $3.98.

Umbrella Racks, Tabourettes, Dinner Gongs, Smoking Sets, Pipe Racks, Foot Stools, and numerous other items in Mission Furniture that go to make up the perfect Den.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

Before that cough turns into a serious throat or lung trouble, stop it with

Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds

It has proved its real value during 75 years.
Ask your druggist for it.

# EVANS' SHOE STORE

## FALL SHOES.

The assortment of EVANS' Shoes provides a shoe for every need, a style for every taste, a fit for every foot.

Until you have seen these new models, or better yet, enjoyed the luxury of wearing one of them, you can not realize what shoe perfection means.

You are cordially invited to come in aud see these new fashions.

**The Progressive Shoe Store**

## CHAS. M. EVANS.



**THE COLUMBIAN.**

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1908

*Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.*


### KRICKBAUM OUSTED.

[Continued from 1st Page.]

must be complied with strictly. It is true that the omission or misprision of the election officers may thus deprive the qualified electors of representation in a convention. But, if it is not the duty of electors to compel an observance of the law by election officers before depositing their ballots, it is certain that they or any of them have a right to do so, and that a Court would declare vacant a board whose officers failed or refused to observe the provision of the Act. * * The primary election officers are the electors own choosing, and credentials issued by a board in violation of law contaminated into the hands of the delegates, and deprivation of the rights of electors or delegates is no greater than the recognized duty of annihilating the votes of an election district whose cast cannot be purged of illegal votes * * *. A disregard of a mandatory provision in a statute having in view the prevention of fraud offends against public policy, and any act violative of the declared policy of the law is void.

"Judge Allison in defining what we are to understand by the words "undue election" says in Campbell vs. Leech, 7 Philadelphia, page 17, that "in strict signification an election is not a due election when it is not right, not legal, not equitable to or in conformity with the rule or standard which the law sets up. That which is not just or proper, or is irregular, is undue. An election therefore which is not conducted according to law, either as to substance or form in any essential particular is an undue election. And yet more clearly is an election undue in the management of which the positive and material requirements of the law are wilfully and knowingly disregarded and disobeyed."

The provision of the 14th section of the Act of July 2, 1839, which provides that "township elections" shall be held and conducted by certain specified election officers is mandatory and not merely directory, and we so hold.

"It may be conceded that the conduct of election officers, although clearly illegal and in violation of a plain direction of the election laws, will not be allowed to defeat the expressed will of the people, where there is no reason to believe that the officers acted fraudulently, or in bad faith, or that their conduct changed, altered or rendered uncertain the returns of the election.

"In this case the election in Mifflin township was not held and conducted by the judge of election who had been legally elected, neither was there a vacancy in the office of judge of election in said township at the time of holding the election. The election, however, was held and conducted by Whitney Hess acting as judge of election, but who had not been elected or appointed to conduct or hold the same, when the judge of election, duly elected was present, insisting upon his rights to hold and conduct the same. Whitney Hess was not an election officer. He had not been elected judge of election, neither had he been appointed judge of election to hold and conduct the election held in said township on November 5, 1907.

"The contention that Whitney Hess was a de-facto judge of election acting under color of title, and his acts as such binding on the contestants cannot be sustained.

"The testimony shows that Whitney Hess was appointed to hold the June primary election, not the general election of November 5, 1907.

"A de-facto officer is one who has the reputation of being the officer he assumes to be and yet is not a good officer in point of law.

"Whitney Hess did not have the reputation of being the judge of election of Mifflin township. The county commissioners whose duty it was to prepare the official ballots, and furnish the election blanks did not recognize him as the judge of election of Mifflin township, in fact no one did. On the contrary they recognized A. E. Johnson as the judge of election in said township The official ballots and election blanks were addressed in a sealed package to Johnson as judge of said election and delivered to some one for him. The error of the contention is the assuming that Hess was a de-facto officer.

"One does not become a de-facto officer by voluntarily declaring that he is such an officer, or assuming that he is such an officer.

A person appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of inspector in place of one elected by the people, and who failed to appear and act at a general election, holds the office only pro hac vice, and is not entitled to act at the succeeding election, at which the regularly elected inspector appears and claims his seat; case of Penn District election, Bright elect. cases 523 N. 1850.

"In O'Leary's petition, Judge Frazer decided "that an appointment of a judge of election by the majority inspector, to act at a special bond election holds good only for the election for which he is appointed, and does not give the right to serve at any future election." Ninth district reports, 180.

"The votes cast in Mifflin township on Nov. 5, 1907, must be rejected They cannot be legally counted.

"The plain mandatory provisions of the election laws of the Commonwealth must be followed in holding the elections.

"The responsibility for throwing out and not counting the votes from Mifflin township has been caused by the act of those who counseled the usurpation as well as he who actually usurped the place of the legal judge of election in Mifflin township.

"And now, January 20th, 1908, this cause came to be heard and was argued by counsel, whereupon it is ordered, adjudged and decreed in accordance with the foregoing opinion that at the general election held in the county of Columbia on the 5th day of November, 1907, George M. Hughes received a majority of the legal votes cast for Associate Judge, and was elected Associate Judge of Columbia county on said 5th day of November, 1907.

"This complaint being founded upon probable cause, it is ordered that the county of Columbia pay the costs of these proceedings.

By the Court,

"CHARLES C. EVANS, P. J.

"And now, January 20, 1908, at request of counsel for respondent, an exception noted and bill sealed.

By the Court,

"CHARLES C. EVANS, P. J."

### NOTICE TO COMMITTEEMEN.

It is earnestly recommended that all caucuses for nomination for the February election be held in time so that papers can be filed in the Commissioners' office a few days ahead of the last day for filing, which is January 30th, so that in case of any mistake in the papers they can be sent back for correction. Papers should be brought in the office instead of being mailed to us at the last moment, as corrections, if any, can then be made at once. All papers should state how many are to be elected for each office, when more than one is to be chosen. No paper will be accepted that is not in compliance with the law, and in proper form.

Commissioners of Columbia County.

A. B. BLACK, Clerk.

At a meeting of town council on Monday night it was decided to straighten Light Street road by running it straight through to the corner of the Titman lot.

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office.


CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought


An exchange amusingly relates that a man went to his village store for an axe and being shown the article and informed that the price was $1.15, he said: "Why I can get that same axe from a mail order house for 90 cents."

"Very well," said the hardware man, "I will give it to you for the same price provided that you will do the same with me as you would with them."

"All right," replied the customer, as he handed over a dollar bill, the merchant giving him back ten cents in change.

"Now," said the hardware man, "I want 25 cents more to pay express charges," which the customer gave him. "How much did your axe cost you?"

"One dollar and fifteen cents," the man answered.

"Very good; now give me the five cents more for the money order fees and postage" which the purchaser had to hand over. "Now how much did your axe cost you?"

"One dollar and twenty cents," said the customer.

"Not so cheap after all," said the merchant, whereupon he picked up the axe, tossed it back on the shelf and told the customer to call after it in ten days as that would be as soon as he could get it if he had ordered it from the mail order house.

### AID FOR EX-PRESIDENTS.

Referring to the poverty of Jefferson Davis after he left the presidency as a blow to national pride, Grover Cleveland, writing in the *Youth's Companion* of January 2, under the title of "Our People and Their Presidents," declares definite and generous provisions should be made for the maintenance of Chief Magistrates at the expiration of their terms. He deals with the subject at length and explains that he feels he can do so without his sincerity being questioned, since he is beyond the need of aid from the public treasury.

"The condition is by no means met," Mr. Cleveland writes, "by the meagre and spasmodic relief occasionally furnished under the guise of a military pension or some other pretext, nor would it be best met by making compensation dependent upon the discharge of senatorial or other official duty. Our people ought to make a definite and generous provision for all cases alike, based on motives of justice and fairness and adequate to the situation."

Mr. Cleveland describes the limitations that his former high office placed on a retired president in his choice of occupation and means of livelihood and how popular conception of him as a repository of national dignity enforces a scale of living that may not be within his private means.

"There is a sort of vague, but none the less imperative, feeling abroad in the land," says Mr. Cleveland, "that one who has occupied the great office of President holds in trust for his fellow-citizens a certain dignity, which in his conduct and manner of life he is bound to protect against loss or deterioration. Obedience to this obligation prescribes for him only such work as in popular judgment if not undignified. This suggests without argument a reciprocal connection between the curtailment of opportunities and a reasonable obligation of indemnification on the other.

"It is most gratifying to note how the lives of our ex-Presidents are made grateful and bright by the generous attachment and spontaneous kindness manifested toward them by their fellow-countrymen."

### Prison Timbers from Wyoming.

**Libby Prison Timbers Floated Down Susquehanna Past Here Fifty Years Ago.**

Timbers from which the famous, infamous Libby prison was erected, were floated down the Susquehanna past this town over fifty years ago. The trees were felled in Wyoming county and rafted down the Susquehanna to the Chesapeake Bay and thence taken to Richmond, Va., where Libby erected a large tobacco warehouse, and when the Civil war broke out, that warehouse became Libby prison. This fact is not generally known, but it is vouched for by Dr. John Denison, of Tunkhannock, who was told the full facts by an old Susquehanna river raftsman.

### Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

### Two Cent Fare Law Knocked Out.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania handed down an opinion on Monday declaring the two cent railroad rate law passed by the last legislature unconstitutional. The opinion is rendered by a divided court, Justices Mestrezat, Stewart and Potter dissenting.

The law which went into effect last October, passed both houses of the legislature by practically a unanimous vote, though the measure was fought by the railroad interests. The bill fixed two cents as the maximum rate per mile which railroads might charge for passenger service in the state. For every violation railroads were liable to a fine of $1,000. The Pennsylvania railroad shortly after the passage of the measure instituted suit in the Common Pleas court to restrain the county of Philadelphia from enforcing the law, contending that the law was unconstitutional, unreasonable and confiscatory. This contention was sustained by the court. The County of Philadelphia carried the case to the Supreme court, and Attorney General Todd, representing the state, participating in the proceedings, made the principal argument before the Supreme Court.

The majority opinion in the case written by Chief Justice Mitchell, declares that the real question at issue is whether the new rate law transgressed the provisions of the constitution that the legislative power to alter charters shall be exercised only in such manner that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

The Pennsylvania railroad contended that as applied to their company the law could not be enforced because under their charter they were specifically granted the right to charge a rate of fare in excess of that provided by the new law, and that the act was unconstitutional because the legislature could not pass a law nullifying an agreement which it entered into with the state when the railroad was organized.

Justice Mestrezat, in a dissenting opinion, holds "the act of April 13, 1846, and its supplement incorporating the plaintiff company do not give it immunity from supervision or regulation of rates by the legislature.

"The company's president and directors do not constitute a body who can control and regulate rates without being amenable to the supervising power of the state to determine the reasonableness of the rates."

With Justice Potter, Justice Mestrezat holds that the company's revenues from all sources should have been included when considering the question of reasonableness of rate.

It is not probable that any appeal will be taken from the decision.

### Woman's Home Companion for February.

Mrs. Louise Cox's painting, "Feeding the Doves," which was awarded a $1,000 prize last year by Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, forms the cover design of the February number of *Woman's Home Companion*. Mrs. Cox's little daughter acted as model for the painting.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale devotes his editorial page to "The Use of Sunday," a subject which the venerable chaplain of the United States Senate treats with a broad sympathy for those whose only day of leisure is the Lord's Day. "Why is the Clean Grocer Clean?" is the most important article in the clean food series, which has done much to make the unsanitary grocery store a thing of the past. "What Has Been Done for the Children," shows the remarkable advance that has been made by many states in the protection of children from evil working conditions, since the active campaign against child labor was started in 1906 by the *Woman's Home Companion* in conjunction with the National Child Labor Committee.

The February *Companion* is unusually rich in fiction. A powerful story is entitled "The Swan of Avon Man," and is by James Oppenheim, the brilliant young poet of socialism. Other stories are: "Was She Right?" by Tom Masson, "The Teeth of the Gift Horse," by Margaret Cameron, and "The Social Supremacy of Miss Hart," by Louise B. Edwards.

Woods Hutchinson, that doctor who is busily overthrowing old fogy notions about medicine and health, says many things that no mother should miss on "The Irrepressible Tendency of Babies to Grow Up." "Unusual American Women," Mrs. Beach and Her Career," by William Armstrong, Eugene Field's song, "The Sugar Plum Tree," with music by Will Harding, and Margaret Sangster's page "The American Woman," are some of the many other features of the February *Woman's Home Companion*.


## RANDOM SALE IN JANUARY.

When many bargains will be offered you from the different stocks throughout the store at reduced prices.

LADIES' COATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| $27.50 Coats now | $18.00 |
| 14.00 Coats now | 10.00 |
| 19.00 Coats now | 12.50 |
| 17.50 Coats now | 12.00 |
| 14.00 Jackets now | 9.50 |
| 12.00 Jackets now | 7.50 |

CHILDREN'S COATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| $7.00 Coats now | $5.00 |
| 8.50 Coats now | 6.00 |
| 5.00 Coats now | 3.50 |
| 8.98 Coats now | 6.50 |

DRESS SKIRTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5.00 Dress Skirts now | $3.98 |
| 8.50 Dress Skirts now | 6.75 |
| 9.00 Dress Skirts now | 7.50 |

ENGLISH LONG CLOTH.

Regular imported goods at these special prices for pieces of 12 yds. each. $1.35, 1.50, 1.65, 1.80, 1.95, 2.10, and 2.25.

FINE FURS.

Were never offered you at so low prices. Nor was the selection to choose from much better.

| | |
|---|---|
| $110.00 Mink Sets now | $85.00 |
| 18.00 pieced Lynx Sets | 14.00 |
| 55.00 Kolinsky Scarf now | 40.00 |
| 35.00 Kolinsky Scarf now | 25.00 |
| 22.50 Squirrel Sets brown | 17.50 |
| 16.50 Water Mink Sets | 12.00 |

BLANKETS and COMFORTS, the warm sorts

| | |
|---|---|
| 75c Blankets now | 60c pr |
| $1.25 Blankets now | $1.10 pr |
| 1.75 Blankets now | 1.25 pr |
| 1.00 Blankets now | 85c pr |
| 3.40 Blankets now | 2.85 pr |

SPECIAL SHEETINGS.

2¼ yards wide linen finish at 35c yd. instead of 40c., limited lot. Sheets and Pillow Cases ready made.

## THE CLARK STORE

# BIG OFFER

## To All Our Subscribers

## The Great AMERICAN FARMER

Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Leading Agricultural Journal of the Nation, Edited by an Able Corps of Writers.

The American Farmer is the only Literary Farm Journal published. It fills a position of its own and has taken the leading place in the homes of rural people in every section of the United States. It gives the farmer and his family something to think about aside from the humdrum of routine duties.

**Every Issue Contains an Original Poem by SOLON GOODE**

WE MAKE THE EXCEPTIONAL OFFER OF

## Two for the Price of One: THE COLUMBIAN

The Oldest County Paper and THE AMERICAN FARMER

## BOTH ONE YEAR FOR $1.00

This unparalleled offer is made to all new subscribers, and all old ones who pay all arrears and renew within thirty days. Sample copies free. Address:

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

# PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

**Bulletin.**

### THE MIDWINTER OUTING.

This is the time for the midwinter outing. A dash of summer in the midst of winter is an agreeable variation. It makes for health and pleasure and stimnlates vitality.

For the extended trip, Southern California, the fruit and flower land of the Pacific Coast, offers unrivalled attractions.

For the fortnight's trip, Florida, the summer garden of the Northern winter, bids you come and enjoy its genial sunshine, its tropical scenes and its out-door life.

For the ten days' outing, Pinehurst, Camden, Aiken, Augusta, Southern Pines and other popular resorts in the pine belt of the Carolinas and Georgia offer many inducements.

For the short trip—the week-end outing—Atlantic City is always attractive. The same breezes that depress the thermometer in summer seem to keep it up in winter. It offers great hotels on the ocean's edge, out-of-door life on land and sea, and a climate full of snap but shorn of the winter severity.

Before deciding on your midwinter outing consult a Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agent and get a Pennsylvania Railroad Winter Excursion Book. Whether you select California, Florida, the Carolinas, or Atlantic City, the Pennsylvania Railroad offers a comprehensive train service, reasonable rates and ticketing arrangements, and the best facilities that modern transportation methods can provide.

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# EVELYN REPEATS STORY.

## During Cross-Examination a Shrewd Woman is Revealed.

## SIMPLE AIR VANISHES.

**For Hours the Wife of Stanford White's Slayer Engages in Skillful Verbal Combat With Jerome. Dodging Questions Adroitly and Emitting Sparks of Anger.**

New York, Jan. 23.—Under the first onslaught in one of the most severe cross-examinations to which a woman was ever subjected in court in this city, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw dropped the mask of girlish innocence she had worn when sailing on the smooth waters of direct examination. She revealed herself as a shrewd woman of the world, at times more than a match for her questioner.

At the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court where her husband is on trial for the killing of Stanford White, Evelyn Thaw had repeated the story of her downfall in the studio of the architect. Her voice was tremulous as she told the degarding details of her association with White, but she did not weep. She told her story with almost childish simplicity and candor, and it was evident she was trying hard to make the jurors see her as an unsophisticated girl who barely understood the position in which she was placed.

Within less than five minutes after Jerome began his cross-examination of her, a remarkable transformation took place in Evelyn Thaw. The counterfeit simplicity disappeared and in its place there were seen mental acuteness, anger, skillful verbal fencing and adroit dodging that enabled her to avoid most of the traps that the prosecutor had laid for her.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JEROME.

Several times in her cross-examination, Evelyn Thaw looked helplessly at Justice Dowling, as if she would seek protection from the prosecutor. Justice Dowling, however, directed her to answer the questions Jerome asked. She did so in a way that left no doubt she realized fully their bearing on her husband's case.

Under the skillful guidance of Martin W. Littleton the Witness had pictured herself as a wronged girl, who had been led into vice before she knew what vice was. When Thaw, in Paris in 1903, asked her to become his wife, she told him the story of her downfall. She said that at the time she recited the story to him she had only a vague conception of having committed wrong. She was 14 years and 6 months old at the time, and naively she said she believed all girls did as she had done. She had refused to become Thaw's wife, however, because she felt unworthy to occupy that position.

### Plan Auto Murder.

Vienna, Jan. 22.—An attempt was made on Monday near Bucharest by Prince Ghika's Italian chauffeur, to murder the Prince and Princess and to kill himself by running the motor car which he was driving over a precipice.

But for the almost superhuman efforts of the Prince, the attempt of the chauffeur would have been successful. As it turned out, the chauffeur succeeded in accomplishing his own death and in causing painful injury to the Princess.

### E. H. Sothern Cuts Rates.

Boston, Jan. 23.—E. H. Sothern opened a rival box office in the lobby of the Majestic Theatre on Tuesday, entering into competition with the house in which he is playing. The Sothern box office carried only one line of goods, however, second balcony tickets for the Thursday and Friday "Lord Dundreary" matinees.

The regular box office, which charged 75 cents for them, was "all sold out," while the Sothern box office was selling them like hot cakes at "your choice for 50 cents."

### Crazy Cook's Poison Kills Five.

Austin, Texas, Jan. 21.—The family of C. Sauer, a German farmer living thirty miles from here, partook of food at supper on Sunday evening in which arsenic had been placed.

Mr. and Mrs. Sauer and three of their children died in agony and two other children are in a critical condition. The poison is said to have been put in the food by a cook who went suddenly insane.

### WOMEN MUST NOT SMOKE.

**In Public—So New York Aldermen Decree.**

New York, Jan. 23.—After this it will be against the law for a hotel or restaurant proprietor, or anyone else managing or owning a "public place" to allow women to smoke in public. After a brief hearing on Monday the Committee on Laws of the Board of Aldermen unanimously approved the Sullivan anti-smoke ordinance.

The Sullivan ordinance does not make it an offence for a woman to smoke, but it does make it an offence for the manager or proprietor of a public place to allow her to smoke therein, and for doing so he may suffer the revocation of his license and also be fined. The ordinance was suggested by the announcement made just before New Year's Eve that in certain restaurants smoking by women would be permitted.

### CHARLES EMORY SMITH DEAD.

**His Wife Returning From Church Finds Him Lifeless in Bed.**

Philadelphia, Jan. 21.—Charles Emory Smith diplomat and editor, ex-Minister to Russia, and Postmaster General under McKinley, for many years editor in chief of the Philadelphia Press, died suddenly of heart disease Sunday at his home.

Mr. Smith had been ill of grip for many weeks, but his condition was never regarded as dangerous. He was recovering rapidly and had been convalescing for the last week. Sunday Mrs. Smith, upon her return from church shortly after 10 o'clock, found him dead in bed.

### Little Egypt Left $100,000.

New York, Jan. 22.—A petition will be filed in the Supreme Court in this county asking for the appointment of Frank Hamlin of th banking firm of Hamlin & Co. of East Bloomfield, N. Y., as administrator of the estate of Katherine Devine, who was known as the original Little Egypt and who was found dead in bed from gas asphyxiation on January 5 at 226 West Thirty-seventh street.

Little Egypt is said to have married a Yale student after the famous Seeley dinner. She left property valued at $100,000.

### Tetrazzini's Debut.

New York, Jan. 23.—Mme Louisa Tetrazzini, whose name has been incessantly sounded by the megaphone of contemporary fame within the last two months, appeared for the first time in New York on Wednesday evening in a performance of "La Traviata" at the Manhattan Opera House. There was an immense amount of enthusiasm for the singer that was liberated in long-continued and frenetic applause, rapturous recalls without number after the acts, flowers thrown upon the stage. It was the most emphatic demonstration of a "first night" audience, so far as this sort of a demonstration goes.

### Earth Swallowing a Town.

Minas De Rio Tinto, Spain, Jan. 17.—This town is threatened with complete destruction, owing to the subsidence of the ground. Large gaps are visible in the principal streets, and 400 houses have been hastily evacuated. The sinking of the ground is believed to be due to the caving in of a portion of the copper mines.

### Killing Heat in Australia.

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 21.—There is much suffering because of the unusual heat wave throughout Victoria. The people are obliged to sleep out of doors and there have been many cases of sunstroke. Thirty-two deaths have been recorded from this cause in the last few days.

### Alms Blow at the Curious.

Newport, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Vanderbilt, owner of The Breakers, hopes in the near future to obtain permission from the Board of Aldermen to close Shepard and Ruggles Avenues, respectively to the north and south of her estate. Both thoroughfares are short streets, but little used.

### "The Living Skeleton" is Dead.

Ansonia, Conn., Jan. 23.—Edward Neidling, who was known as "The Living Skeleton," died Tuesday on Music Hill. He was 35 years old and had been exhibited in museums for years. He was more than 6 feet in height.

### Wreck on the Central.

Albany, Jan. 21.—The Lake Shore Limited which left the Grand Central Station at 5.30 o'clock on Saturday, met with an accident ten miles south of Albany at 9 o'clock. One car, a sleeper, left the track but no one was injured.

### Druce Witness Arrested.

London, Jan. 22.—Miss May Robinson, an American woman, the daughter of a southern planter, was arrested Friday on a warrant charging her with perjury in connection with the Druce case.

### A $100 Ring in a Fish.

Belleville, N. J., Jan. 23.—William Pudney, tender of the White Bridge over the Passaic River, pulled a two pound German carp from the stream on Tuesday morning. The carp had swallowed the hook and Pudney had to cut the fish open. In the stomach he found a woman's diamond ring, which later proved to be worth $100.

# WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

## Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

## HOME AND FOREIGN

**Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.**

President Roosevelt denied in Washington that he was committed to the "central bank" plan of currency reform.

George Peabody Wetmore was elected United States Senator to succeed himself on the first ballot of the Rhode Island Assembly.

John Mitchell, retiring president of the United Mine Workers of America, made his farewell address at the annual convention at Indianapolis.

Otto Kelsey, State Insurance Superintendent, stated in his annual report that the life insurance investigation of 1905 had cost the companies $69,000,000 in new business.

Rio special cable advices gave an interview with Rear Admiral Evans stating that the navy would experiment with airships as an aid in war at Magdalena Bay.

Ohio's Supreme Court held that the Valentine Anti-Trust law, under which more than thirty Toledo business men were sentenced, is constitutional, and ruled that the defendants should go to the county jail.

In the Senate at Albany, the Wainwright National Guard bill was passed unanimously.

Political situation gives coal miners the advantage in their fight for a higher wage schedule.

The Senate refused to confirm the nomination by President Roosevelt of Charles Fairbanks, of New Hampshire, to be Pension Agent.

Argument before the Court of Appeals attacking the validity of the law creating the State Board of Gas and Electricity is believed to threaten the public utilities law.

Members of Congress said opposition of bankers generally will tend to strengthen the Aldrich Currency bill in the rural districts.

Washington despatches stated that bankers and business men in the country are opposing the Aldrich bill.

John R. Walsh, Chicago banker, was found guilty of fraud and faces a five year sentence in prison.

Senator Aldrich in a Washington interview explained his currency bill and said the scheme of bankers was unsafe.

Prison population of New York State has slightly increased, says the report of the State Commission of Prisons.

Navy men disagreed over the use of $725,000 remaining of the Congressional appropriation for submarines.

Fight over Capron bill, regulating pay of military officers, may prevent legislation by Congress.

Three men rescued from a mining shaft at Ely, Nevada, after being entombed seven weeks, were in good physical condition.

D. D. Colcock of New Orleans, declared in Washington that Secretary Taft's policy regarding the Philippines, would injure the Republican party in the Presidential campaign.

Washington was informed that Canada proposed temporarily to restrict the coming of all aliaens, thus shutting out Japanese coolies without offending Japan.

Friends of Secretary Taft in Washington urged President Roosevelt to come out more openly in his support of the War Department head for the Presidency.

Washington despatches reported New Hampshire's Senators planning to attack the President's appointments in their State as made in Secretary Taft's interest.

Colonel Goethals opposed the building of the Panama Canal by contract before a Senate committee.

George B. Cortelyou answering the suit of G. W. Austin against delivery of Panama bonds to lower bidders said the complainant was not financially responsible.

Secretary Taft's candidacy may be opposed by the faction which loses in Goldfield labor controversy.

Bulletin issued by Bureau of Labor says Russian Jews are overcoming adverse conditions.

Albany despatches say Governor Hughes may launch his Presidential boom in a speec hat Boston early in February.

Mr. Scott introduced in the Senate at Washington, a bill providing $3,500,000 for the construction of the new jost office at the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal in New York.

Six bidders submitted proposals for constructing dirigible balloons for use in the United States army.

### FOREIGN.

The Russian Christmas holidays being ended, the Duma has resumed its sessions.

Attempts on the part of the police to disperse a procession of unemployed workingmen led to a riot in Berlin.

The expulsion of the Augustinian Sisters of Charity from the famous municipal hospital in Paris led to an outbreak by angry sympathizers, and the police were compelled to restore order.

The Cabinet crisis in Japan almost led to a political panic. Another official resigned and the outlook was uncertain.

According to a special Manchester despatch a serious lockout of cotton mill employes is about to be inaugurated.

Captain "Ben" Parker, famous yacht skipper, who twice came to America with Sir Thomas Lipton, died in Southampton.

A special Madrid despatch says that King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, before leaving Madrid for Seville, are giving a series of official and private entertainments.

New York State prisons cost $8,000 less for maintenance in 1907 than the previous year, Mr. Collins states in his annual report.

The Haytian government has captured the city of St. Marc and it is believed that the rebellion practically is at an end.

Governor Lopez of the Province of Panay, in the Philippines, was murdered by a disappointed politician, said a special cable despatch.

Lord Curzon, formerly viceroy of India, received a majority of votes to fill the vacancy among the representative Peers of Ireland caused by the death of Lord Kilmaine.

In a special despatch a prominent financier is quoted as saying that there is no truth in the report that French financial men are encouraging a war between the United States and Japan.

Several houses were destroyed in Hayti by a severe earthquake shock which was followed by a tidal wave.

Brazilian officials continued their welcome of the American fleet's officers and men. Thirteen of the battle ships finished coaling.

The eightieth birthday of George Meredith, novelist., is to be appropriately celebrated in Februrary, says a special London despatch.

A cable despatch from Paris gives details of the case of Lemoine, "the "diamond maker."

The British navy will in all probability be greatly increased, according to a special cable despatch.

A London special dispatch says that the liberal crusade against the House of Lords is doomed to failure because of the divided opinions in the ranks of the more radical faction of the party.

British naval circles are deeply stirred by the report that Germany will spend millions in fortifying Heligoland, according to a special London despatch.

A special cable said that Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador to Tmerica, might be compromised through the Tsar's approval of Admiral Dykoff's action in ordering an naval atta he to interview President Roosevelt against the Baron's advice.

The Vienna ran ashore off the Hook of Holland in a dense fog, but none were injured, said a special cable.

Apprehension over the Japanese situation was reflected in advices received by officials of corporations in Manila, who were warned to prepare for emergencies.

Special cable despatches from Rio Janeiro said a twenty-four hour famine had been cause in the market by the enormous purchases for the American fleet.

A special cable despatch from London gives extracts from evidence taken by the royal commission on congestion in Ireland, showing causes of constant drain on population.

Argentina is disturbed by the anarchist propaganda, according to a despatch frm Beunos Ayres, and the Foreign Minister has ben in consultation with the Supreme Court on the question.

Mme. Tinayre, the noted novelist, now regrets that she scoffed at her proposed enrollment in the Legion of Honor.

M. Andre Tardieu, a noted Parisian political writer, has been engaged to deliver the Hyde series of lectures at Harvard.

General Stoessel sent a protest direct to the Tsar, complaining that his witnesses are benig excluded from the court martial.

The King of Siam and many members of royalty attended the state funeral of Henry Strobel, advisor to the Siamese government.

Special cable despatches stated that the American torpedo flotilla has arrived at Rio Janeiro.

A special cable says that a big German cruiser ran aground off Kiel and her bottom was smashed.

M. Farman broke his own record in aeroplane flight and sailed the longest distance ever covered by a machine heavier than air, says a special despatch.

A serious spirit of revolt has spread in the Chinese provinces of Che-Kiang and Kiang-Su, and ten thousand men are being mobilized for purposes of repression, according to a special Shanhai despatch.

German naval circles are not alarmed at England's threat to build two battleships for every one contracted for in Berlin, says a special despatch.

The intimation that the Tokio government is ready to permit the extension of the Hsinmintun railroad with Japanese capital has aroused renewed opposition on the part of the Chinese government.

Hope that Gen. Stoessel would not be pronounced guilty was given up by his own counsel.

# PLOT TO BLOW UP FLEET

## Four anarchists arrested by the Brazilian authorities.

## DETAINED IN PRISON

**After Departure from Rio Janeiro They Will Be Released—Foreign Minister Says the Matter is not Serious—Crowds Yell "Viva Americanos!"**

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Jan. 23.—The Chief of Police has announced that four anarchists have been arrested—three at Sao Paulo and one at Niechteroy. They will be held until the departure of the American fleet and then released.

The arrest is simply as a matter of precaution and nobody appears to be alarmed. Senor Rio Branco the Foreign Minister telegraphed that the matter is not serious and he has no fear.

Crowds were in the streets headed by jackies on Sunday marching and yelling "Viva Americanos!" and there are other friendly demonstrations. Dr. Eulydes Cunha, a member of the Brazilian Academy, publishes an article in the Journal Commercio saying the fleet may not be going to force war in the Pacific, but is making a daring and frank military move which is the first step towards an inevitable contest.

Capt. Diatchkoff is here making observations for the Russian government. It is denied that he will go with the fleet. He is now away temporarily.

Five thousand men had liberty on Sunday and thousands of Brazilians visited the fleet.

### Lynched Negro Survived.

Dothen, Ala., Jan. 22.—The negro Grover Franklin, who last night was taken from Sheriff Butler and his deputies and hanged to a tree, is again in the hands of the law and stands a chance of recovery.

The mob last night was so closely followed by the officers and law abiding citizens, determined if possible, to avert the lynching, that they did not have time to get their victim outside the corporate limits, and, hurriedly hanging him to the first tree and thinking they had riddled him with bullets, fled.

On the arrival of the officers the negro was immediately cut down and placed in the county jail. It is thought he will recover.

### Drowns With Fiancee.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 21.—Peter Caplett, 22 years old, and Miss Annie Marrier, 19, went skating on Saturday night on Webster Pond. Miss Marrier's sister accompanied them, but lost them in the crowd. She returned home at midnight and learned that Annie had not put in an appearance.

It was learned on Sunday that they were last seen skating toward open water on the pond, and a search began at daybreak. Late Sunday afternoon the bodies of both were dragged up. They were drowned clasped tightly in each other's arms. They were to have been married in a fortnight.

### Capitol Fraud Indictments.

Harrisburg, Jan. 20.—The Dauphin County Grand Jury on Friday night, returned true bills on five informations, charging Congressman H. Purd Cassel of Marietta and Architect Joseph M. Huston and Contractor John H. Sanderson of Philadelphia with defrauding the State of $50,160 by falsifying the the measurements of marble mantles and metallic furniture supplied for the new Capitol.

### Baby Rescuers.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 23.—Lillie, Sammy, and Sadie Rubrensky, all under eight years old, rescued their infant sister from burning to death in a room of their home here on Wednesday.

While their parents were away, the house took fire from an overheated stove. The children formed a chain in the smoke and dragged out the baby in her coach to a place of safety.

### Hazers Severely Hurt Boy.

Wallingford, Conn., Jan. 21.—John Gardner, a fourteen-year-old scooul boy, is in a serious condition at the home of his father, B. L. Gardner, at North Farms. The lad was severely hazed on Friday afternoon by several members of Wallingford nigh school, where he is a member of the freshmen class. A party f boys took him into the basement and placed him in the sink, administering the "water cure."

### Murder for Revenge.

Krasno-Ufiumsk, Russia, Jan. 21.—M. Cviridoff, President of the local Zemstvo, was shot to death on Saturday by a brother of Mlle. Ragozinnikova, who murdered General Maximoffsky, Director of the Department of Prisons of the Ministry of the Interior, October 28, last.

### Mrs. Bradley Destitute.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Annie Bradley, who shot and killed ex-United States Senator Arthur Brown of Utah at the Raleigh Hotel in Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1906, and who was freed by a jury in Washington, is penniless, and has appealed to her personal friends to help her.

### HUGHES A CANDIDATE.

**Is Content to Abide by Decision of His Party.**

Albany, Jan. 23.—Formal announcement that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for President was made on Tuesday night by Gov. Charles E. Hughes. Gov. Hughes will attend a reception at the Republican Club in New York city on the evening of January 31 and will then announce his position more elaborately than he has.

The occasion for Gov. Hughes's announcement now was the necessity

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

of replying to a communication from James S. Lehmaier, the chairman of the committee of twenty-five of the Republican Club appointed to aid Mr. Hughes's nomination for President.

### Maniac Sought Governor.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 23.—There was great excitement in the girls' dormitory of the Wilmington Conference Academy, at Dover on Tuesday, when Henry I. Singer of Wilmington, armed with a revolver, rushed into the place searching for Gov. Lea. Singer who is demented, shouted at the top of his voice: "Where is Gov. Lea? I have important business with him. I must see him."

Fifty girl students locked themselves in their rooms and from behind the doors yelled for help.

### Kills Eagle Bearing Baby.

Goldsborough, N. C., Jan 20.—William Woods who lives on the Pedee River in Richmond County, shot and killed an eagle as it was flying away with an infant child that belonged to Mr. and Mrs. Woods.

The eagle swooped down and picked up the child in its talons and laboriously began flopping off. Woods ran and got his rifle and at the risk of shooting the child fired, injuring the wing of the bird. It descended slowly, and the child was saved.

After the bird had come to earth Woods fired another shot and killed the eagle.

### Ashokan Dam Plant Seized.

White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Sheriff Charles M. Lane of Westchester County has seized the entire plant of the Thomas McNulty Company, Pennsylvania contractors, who are at work near Peekskill on a section of the New York City watershed, in connection with the Askokan Dam. The seizure was mae on writs of attachment in favor of the Blaine Coal Company for $4,500, and Charles B. Acheson of Peekskill for $5,765.

### Rich Man Dies of Hunger.

Webster, N. H., Jan. 23.—David N. Couch, one of the wealthiest residents of this place, died at his home on Wednesday, of starvation and lack of proper care.

For some months Mr. Couch had lived alone, and although to be the owner of more than $20,000 worth of property and presumed to be worth much money, he had denied himself proper food.

### Bar Chinese from Schools.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—The Dominion Comptroller of Chinese Immigration has received a complaint that twelve Chinese boys will not be allowed to attend the Vancouver public schools. They came to Canada between May and August of last year, paying the head tax of $500 each.

### NEW YORK MARKETS.

**Wholesale Prices of Farm Produce Quoted for the Week.**

WHEAT.—No. 2 Red, 1.07a $1.07¾. No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.34¾.

CORN.—No. 2 65a75c.

OATS.—Mixed, 54½c. White, 56½a62½c

MILK.—4c. per quart.

BUTTER.—Western, extra, 30a31c. Firsts,—27a29c. State dairy, finest—27a28c.

CHEESE.—State, full cream, 15½a15⅝c.

EGGS.—Nearby, Fancy, 37a38c. State. Good to choice, 32a36c. Western, Firsts—a36c.

BEEVES.—City dressed, 7½a9½c.

CALVES—City dressed, 9a15c. Country dressed, per lb, 9a13½c.

SHEEP.—Per 100 lb., $3.25a$60.0

HOGS.—Live, per 100 lb., $4.10a$5 10.

HAY.—Prime, 100 lbs., $1.07½.

STRAW.—Long rye, 60a72½c.

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, per lb. 13c. Chickens, Spring, per lb., 11c. Ducks, per lb., 13c. Turkeys 13c.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Turkeys, per lb. 12a17c. Fowls, per lb., 9a13c. Chickens, Phila., per lb., 22a35c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, L. I., per bbl. $1.75a2.10. Onions, White, per bbl., $3.50a4.50.

## ESCAPING CONVICTS.

**Hunger Generally Causes Their Rearrest.**

The two convicts who recently escaped frim Princeton, Dartmoor, were caught like most similar fugitives, while having a meal. The popular idea—a natural one, much encouraged by writers of fiction—that such prison breakers are captured while hiding in romantic spots deep in the wild moors is seldom realized. If the men could exist in such localities the chances are they would get away permanently; as it is, famine forces them to seek human dwelling, where they are almost invariably secured while satisfying their hunger. It was so with the pair referred to — they were seated at a meat tea, set before them by involuntary hosts, a Dartmoor farmer and his wife, who, while granting their petition for food, sent word to the warders who were searching for them.

Another prisoner who escaped from the same convict station was located through much the same cause. He had successfully crossed Dartmoor to the railway, where he succeeded in secreting himself in a passing railway truck. Exhausted by privation, he fell asleep and did not awaken until the wagon was uncovered at Penzance. There he might have got off with a reprimand as a mere tramp who had risked his life for a free ride, but the vehemence with which he declared his famished condition aroused suspicion and he was detained pending inquiry.

The fate of a convict who is said to have been the only man who ever escaped from Portland was somewhat similar. After getting clear of the prison by means of a paimandle ingeniously used he hid in the neighboring quarries, where he lived for nearly a week upon bread he had taken with him. At the end of that time, partly by swimming and partly by creeping along Chesil Beach, he reached the outskirts of Dorchester, where he entered a clergyman's house, helped himself liberally to food and substituted a clerical suit for his own arrow-marked garments—all but one little item. Then he walked out among his fellow-men, but he had not money to buy food and was compelled to live on blackberries. Some days later an intelligent constable, surprised to observe a seeming clergyman grazing upon bramble bushes, approached to investigate. The fugitive was on the point of satisfying the policeman's curiosity when the latter chanced to notice that the "clergyman" was wearing prison socks. After that the game was up.

But perhaps the most curious instance of escaped convicts being brought back to durance vile owing to their appetites occurred at Parkhurst, where two men evaded the warders one night and, being at liberty, chanced upon a house where a supper party had just risen from table. They found the room deserted and sat down to what was left of the feast, with the result that when they got up to go away they were caught without difficulty, simply because they had eaten so much that they were incapable of doing anything to save themselves.

Occasionally, of course, men get away, and are taken back through other causes than those connected with need of food. Such cases are few and far between; but one occurred some years ago, when a convict escaped from Borstal, near Rochester, by getting through a skylight. From there he dropped to the ground and broke his ankle, so that he could hardly move. At daylight he was observed crawling toward a wood and recaptured.

A different fate overtook one of three who escaped from Princetown. One was shot dead, one only got a very short distance from the prison, while the third successfully evaded his pursuers and reached Devonport, having meantime procured a change of clothes. There, while walking along the street, a dog accompanying a policeman smelt at his legs, and the man was so "jumpy" that he bolted on the spot. The constable, his suspicions aroused, chased and caught him, with the result that he was taken back whence he had come.

But, on the whole, bolts and bars are found less effectual than the fear of famine, which is probably the reason why the State prison of Represa, Cal., has neither the one nor the other. If a convict tries to leave there he may be shot; if he gets off it is a practical certainty that he must starve to death.—Tit-Bits.

### Long Tunnels.

Long mountain tunnels are conspicuous by their absence on American railways, and none of the numerous railway crossings of the Rocky mountains present such remarkable examples of tunnelling as the railways crossing the Alpine range in Europe. Indeed, the longest railway tunnel in this country is in the East, being the Hoosac tunnel, on the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine Railway. This is 4.25 miles in length and was built in the early days of American engineering. The noted Alpine tunnels are from 8 to 12½ miles in length, with others 10 and 16 miles now proposed.

The electric post is to be tried in Italy.

To show his versatility, Sir Chentung Liang Chang, brilliant diplomat, is now a railroad manager.


## Do You Think For Yourself?

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## EXPERTS ADVICE OF EATING.

**Authorities Tell Us What Foods We Should Consume and Avoid.**

Sicero told us long ago that we should eat to live, not live to eat, and Prof. Gautier, of Paris, amplifies that wise pronouncement in the course of a very interesting article on "How We Ought to Eat." The professor is the sworn enemy of all culinary artifices the object of which is to stimulate taste, excite the appetite and induce a man to eat without hunger and drink without thirst.

These, he says, are prejudicial to the maintenance of health. When one has an appetite for plain bread, vegetables or meat unmodified by any seasoning then and then only can one be said to be really hungry. Another paternal recommendation which the professor makes is the old advice of our gradmothers, that we should always leave the table with a slight sensation of hunger not entirely appeased.

It appears that we lose every day from 85 to 100 grams of albuminoids, corresponding to 420 or 500 grams of muscular flesh or analogous tissue. An inhabitant of Paris, for instance, recuperates on the average to the extent of 102 or 103 grams a day.

As a guide to what we should eat the professor tells us that the best meat is that of animals fattened on pasture land—beef and mutton. Then comes poultry and pork fed on products of a vegetable origin, whether grain or herbaceous.

One should always avoid the flesh of animals fattened to excess on muscular flesh and also, to a certain extent, that of animals which are too young. Veal is not good for either gouty or arthritic people. It is not recommended for people with fragile, irritable, eruptive skin.

Fish, excellent in itself when it is quite fresh, is easy to digest, but it is not suitable to excematous persons or those who have any other skin disease. Black meats or game excite the kidneys, predispose to gravel, to hepatic congestions and to arterio-sclerosis. One may live absolutely without meat; one can not do without vegetable aliments.

Eat with regularity and in accordance with the demands of hunger such dishes as have always been regarded as innocuous and remember that, as a rule, it is neither meats nor bouillon nor wine nor spices nor coffee which poison us, but their abuse.

## THE SCALE TAILED CRAB.

**Naturalist Schaeffer Once Counted Them, and Found 1,802,604.**

The crab known as the scale-tailed apus was believed to have become extinct in Great Britain fifty years ago, the last recorded specimens being taken in the ponds on Hampstead Heath. But now it has turned up again in some numbers in two ponds on Preston Merse, near Southwick, in Kirkcudbrightshire. About two and a half inches long, the apus bears a very striking likeness to that remarkable creature the king crab, and this because the fore part of the body is covered by a great semicircular shield or carapace, while as in the king crab, it swims on its back. In the great number of its legs the scale-tailed apus has few rivals, while in the number of the joints which these share between them no other creature can compare. The naturalist Schaeffer once essayed the task of counting them and made the magnificent total of 1,802,604. Latreille put down the number at a round 2,000,000.


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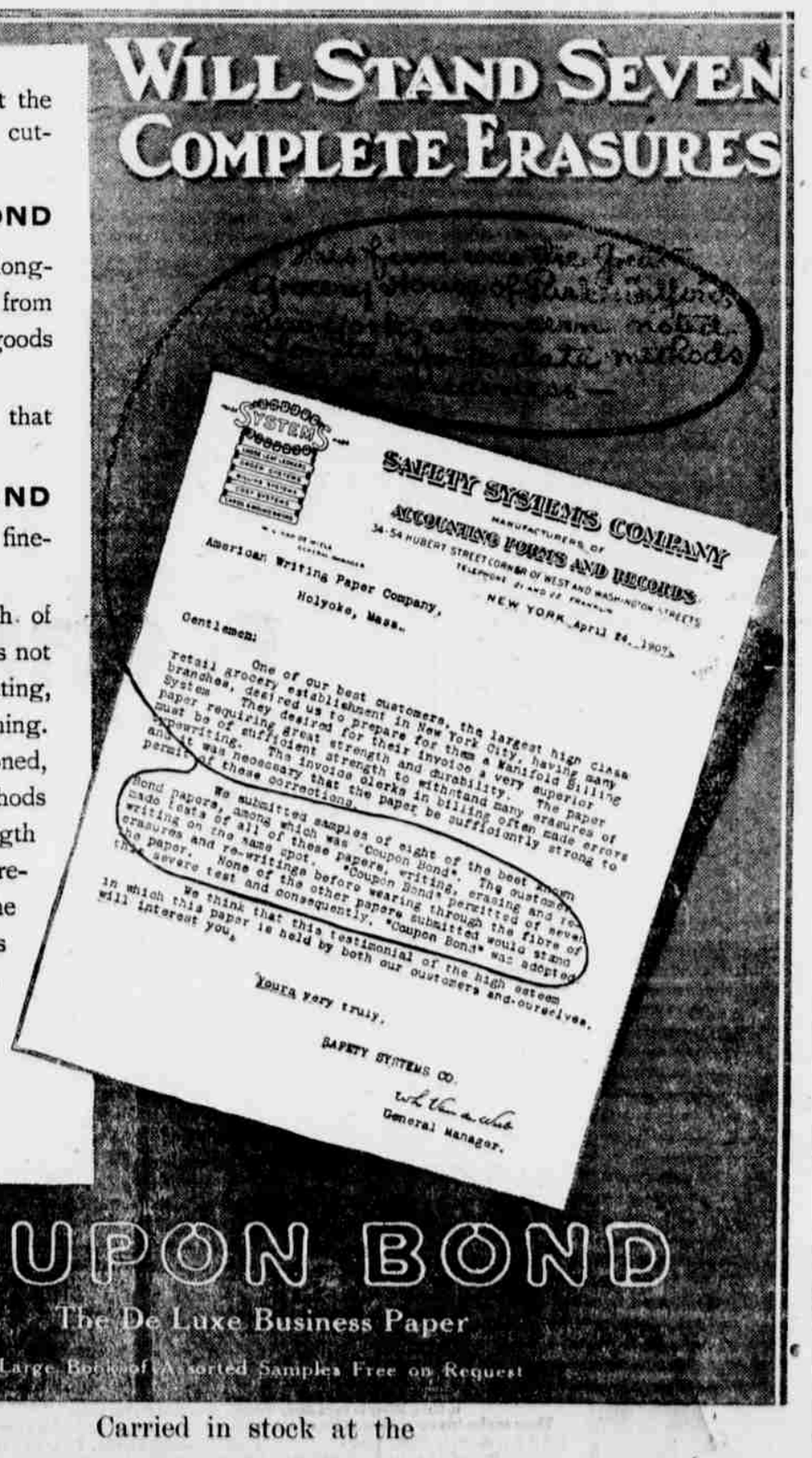


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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1908.

# WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20. 1908

Senator Bacon of Georgia introduced in the Senate last week the first comprehensive financial bill which has been presented by the Democrats. In many of its features it resembles the Aldrich bill, but a radical difference is to be found in the provision that in times of financial stress trust companies and state banks shall be allowed to issue the emergency currency under restrictions and supervision similar to that now exercised by the federal government over national banks. In the Finance committee, Senator Daniel has suggested that the tax on state bank circulation be removed during an emergency but he did not press the suggestion to a vote. Senator Bailey, however, has proposed that in place of leaving unlimited discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Treasurer of the United States to say when and where emergency currency shall be issued, limitations proportionate to the banking capital and within certain geographical divisions be imposed and he suggestion has met with the respectful consideration of the committee which has asked Mr. Bailey to formulate his proposition in legal language.

***

Senator Aldrich, who has been fending off the passage of the Culberson resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the sale of Panama bonds, from day to day, promising that a comprehensive statement from the Secretary would reach the Senate on Wednesday, was finally obliged to permit the resolution to pass as Wednesday came and there was no statement from Mr. Cortelyou. It is expected to reach the Senate this week, but it is entirely probable that the Secretary will be reticent on the subject concerning which Mr. Culberson's resolution inquires. Mr. Culberson is convinced that when a report on his resolution is made it will show that Secretary Cortelyou has been guilty of violation of the law.

***

Senator Tillman of South Carolina, at a mass meeting last week called for the purpose of bringing together all associations in the District of Columbia in favor of prohibition, enthused his audience by declaring it his opinion that the people of Washington can have prohibition if a majority of citizens appeal to Congress for it. "You know what you want," he said, "but the trouble with you is you don't know how to get it." The Senator proceeded to give his hearers one of his practical, common sense talks which excited the greatest interest and no little enthusiasm.

***

The recently appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Baron Kagoro Takahira, at present Japanese Minister to Italy, was minister to this country during the Russo-Japanese War, and previous to this duty he had served as consul general at New York. He was one of the plenipotentiaries of Japan at the Portsmouth peace conference in 1905. He has been in the service of his government since his graduation from the Imperial College at Tokio and speaks English, French and German fluently.

***

President Roosevelt has been assured, very recently, by several Southern politicians that Secretary Taft would receive most of the strength south of Mason and Dixon's line which had been preparing to swing into line for Mr. Roosevelt when his no third term declaration knocked their plans sky high.

***

Senator Tillman this week offered a resolution which has been adopted by the Senate, directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to inform the Senate whether any corporations engaged in interstate commerce are the owners of any stock of other corporations which are transporting passengers and freight. If so, the commission is further directed to transmit a statement showing the extent and details of such ownership, so far as the facts now appear in the office of commission, and to state in what cases the corporations whose stock is so owned have been competitors for traffic with the corporation owning their stock. When Mr. Tillman first presented this resolution, Senator Aldrich offered an objection to its consideration, but this he withdrew, and it was adopted by the Senate.

***

The differences existing between Minority Leader John Sharp Williams and his political colleague on the Committee on Rules, Mr. De Armond of Missouri, which caused a personal encounter just before the holidays, were further emphasized last week in the course of the consideration of the criminal laws. It was thought that these two Representatives had patched up their seemingly temporary differences but evidently their viewpoints are totally different and there may be wordy contests between them many times during the session.

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The fame and popularity of *The White House Cook Book* is known in many homes. *You* should have this splendid work and it is practically *Free* with *The Philadelphia Press*. *The Press* will be sent to any address one year with the *White House Cook Book* for $3.50. The value of the Book alone is $2.00, and the regular price of the paper one year $3.00, so that this cut rate of *The Press, Daily* one year and the Book for $3.50, places both within your reach for practically the price of one. *But don't hesitate; order now and avoid the chance of not being able to get this bargain later on.*

## What He Went For.

They are telling this story on a school teacher in one of the Bradford county districts: "Willie, when you go home please ask your mother to give you a thorough bath and to put some clean clothes on you. Say to her that in your present condition you smell too bad to attend school," said the pretty young Miss. Willie was promptly on hand the next morning, but his condition had not been in the least altered. Going up to the teacher he handed her a note signed by his mother, which read: "To the Teacher: Willie ain't no rose. We didn't send him to school to be smelt; we send him to school to be learned."

Residents of Shamokin are becoming alarmed over the caving in of the earth in that section. The ground is sinking in many places and some of the breaks are in close proximity to the homes. The trouble is due, of course, to the mining operators.

## TRIAL LIST.

February Term.

FIRST WEEK.

James E. Reichard vs. Lauretta Mummey, appeal.

Mary Helwig vs. W. E. Bowers, appeal.

J. B. Nuss and Co., successors to J. M. Nuss and Son, vs. H. R. Baldy and Stephen Baldy, doing business as New York Cash Store, appeal.

Maryland Meter Co. vs. Berwick Consolidated Gas Co., appeal.

H. Mueler Mfg. Co. vs. Berwick Consolidated Gas Co., appeal.

SECOND WEEK.

Henry Hinterliter vs. Daniel Derr, and Clinton Derr, trespass.

H. M. Yocum vs. Columbia County, appeal from assessment of damages.

John Atherholt and Lillie Atherholt vs. Chas. Hughes, assumpsit.

A. H. Yetter and Geo. Yetter vs. Jeremiah Longenberger, ejectment.

J. W. Adams vs. Wm. Adams, trespass.

J. L. Reece vs. J. F. Lemon, assumpsit, appeal from award of arbitrators.

Com. of Penna. to use of Zua A. Guie vs. Daniel Knorr et al., assumpsit.

W. P. Vanderslice, Clara A. Vanderslice and H. L. Vanderslice vs. The S. B. and B. Ry. Co., appeal from award of viewers.

Thos. Mensch vs. S. H. and W. B. Ry. Co. and Penna. R. R. Co., lessee of S. H. and W. B. Ry. Co., trespass.

Lena Blass vs. The P. and R. Ry. Co., trespass.

Lloyd Fox vs. The P. and R. Ry. Co., trespass.

Catawissa Catherine Carr vs. The Lehigh Valley Coal Co., trespass.

Hannah Coleman vs. The S. B. and B. R. R. Co., trespass.

Joseph H. Slusser vs. The Penna. R. R. Co., trespass.

Geo. Newhall Engineering Co., Limited, vs. Penna. Paper Mills Co. and James B. Watson, receiver of the Penna. Paper Mills, sci. fa. sur. mechanics lien.

Samuel Longenberger vs. The P. and R. Ry. Co., trespass.

Minor S. Munson vs. Harman Breish, trespass.

Rathbone, Sard and Co. vs. Berwick Consolidated Gas Co., assumpsit.

The Fairbanks Co. vs. Berwick Consolidated Gas Co., assumpsit.

Archer Averill vs. The Boro. of Berwick, appeal from award of viewers.

Geo. F. Craig vs. The P. and R. Ry. Co., trespass.

Clark H. Hower et al. vs. The P. and R. Ry. Co., trespass.

A. B. Croop vs. The P. and R. Ry. Co., trespass.

Albright Son and Co., vs. Berwick Consolidated Gas Co., assumpsit.

Goldsmith Accountants vs. Berwick Consolidated Gas Co., assumpsit.

W. C. Stevenson vs. Creasy and Wells, trespass.

R. H. Mowery vs. A. L. Folk, Henry Folk and G. H. Fry, assumpsit.

Gordon G. Keller vs. A. L. Folk, Henry Folk and G. H. Fry, assumpsit.

Freas C. Kistler vs. The S. B. and B. R. R. Co., trespass.

B. H. Dodson vs. O. M. Hess, assumpsit.

## FENCE POSTS.

What Treatment With Creosote Will Do.

The United States Forestry Commission have sent out the following circular: Fence posts of many kinds of cheap woods which ordinarily would soon decay if set in the ground can be made to last for twenty years by a simple treatment with creosote. Most of the so called "inferior" woods are well adapted to the treatment, and this is especially true of cottonwood, aspen, willow, sycamore, low-grade pines, and some of the gums. When properly treated, these woods outlast untreated cedar and oak, which are becoming too scarce and too much in demand for other uses to allow of their meeting the demand for fence posts. Impregnation with creosote has been greatly cheapened by the introduction of the "open tank," which can be installed at a cost of from $30 to $45, or much less if an old boiler is used. A tank with a bottom twelve square feet in area will suffice for treating forty or fifty six-inch posts a day, or double this number when two runs per day can be made. The absorption of creosote per post is about as follows: Eucalyptus, one-tenth gallon; willow, two tenths gallon; sassafras, ash, hickory, red oak, water oak, elm and maple, four-tenths gallon; Douglas fir, quaking aspen and black walnut, six-tenths gallon; sycamore, cottonwood and lodgepole pine, seven tenths gallon. The price of creosote is about ten cents per gallon in the East and Middle West, sixten cents per gallon on the Pacific coast, and twenty-seven cents per gallon in the Rocky Mountain States. The cost of treating a post therefore vary from four to fifteen cents. Properly treated, it should give service for at least twenty years.

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of Asa Yorks, Deceased.*

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed an Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on exceptions to the second and final account of Asa Yorks, late of said county, deceased; and also to make distribution of the estate in the hands of his Executors, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment, at his office in the town of Bloomsburg, on Thursday, February 20th, 1908, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons having claims against the estate, or interest therein, must appear and present the same, or be forever debarred from coming in on the said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Auditor.

Fred Ikeler, Att'y for Executors.
A. L. Fritz for the Heirs.
Wm. Chrisman for Exceptions. 1-16-ta

## DIVORCE NOTICE.

To Peter Barneo, late of the Borough of Berwick, Columbia County.

Whereas Addie Barneo, your wife has filed a libel in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, of December Term, 1907, praying a divorce against you. Now you are hereby notified and required to appear in said Court on or before Monday the third day of February, A. D., 1908, to answer the complaints of the said Addie Barneo, and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

CHARLES B. ENT,
1-9-4t. Sheriff.

## JERSEYS

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